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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 189 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1036 PRICE ONE ANNA

Communists Demand Ex-King's Expulsion

Mystery Surrounds Alfonso's Whereabouts

Prelude To Big Offensive?

Bombardment Of Insurgent Lines

BERLIN, August 9.

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of ex-King Alfonso of Spain who has been staying at the Koenigswert castle, Marienbad, in Czechoslovakia. He left by motor for an unknown destination, believed to be Germany or Vienna.

COMMUNIST PROTEST

Ex-King Alfonso was recently visited by a party of Spanish noblemen thereby incurring the disapproval of the local communists who protested to the Mayor and the Minister of the Interior demanding the ex-King's expulsion.—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT OF INSURGENT LINES

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A fierce bombardment of the insurgent lines on North Madrid has begun. It is thought to be a prelude to big offensive.

TENSION RELAXES

Tangier:—The tension in international circles has relaxed by the departure of Government warships after orders from Madrid.

DUCE'S FRIEND AT BURGO

Paris:—A personal friend of Sgr. Mussolini has arrived at the insurgent capital, Burgo, according to "Le Figaro".

INSURGENTS' SERIOUS LOSS?

Madrid:—It is claimed that an insurgent troopship and a number of merchantmen carrying men from Spanish Morocco were sunk by Government fire.—Reuter.

GOVT. FORCES SCORE

MADRID, August 9.

The Government forces have captured the Balearic Islands and Formentera and the fall of the larger Island Iviza is believed to be imminent.

The evening papers publish a list of arrested Fascists and rebels showing 1,800 in the model prisons at Madrid.—Reuter.

EX-KING OF SPAIN IN AUSTRIA?

Czech Socialist Protest Against Ex-Royalists' Machinations

PRAGUE, Aug. 9.

It is understood that ex-King Alfonso of Spain has gone to Carinthia.

The Czechoslovakian Socialist Press are strongly protesting against the alleged "negotiations" between Ex-King Alfonso and two Spanish Royalists who flew to Marienbad and interviewed the Ex-King on Friday. Czechoslovakian authorities have seized an American plane piloted by Englishman Jones which brought them to Marienbad.—Reuter.

Govt. Bombardment Of Ibiza Island

MARSEILLES, August 9.

The British flotilla leader "Douglas" arrived here with 84 refugees from the Baleriac Islands including 20 British. When the "Douglas" arrived at Ibiza," on Friday evening, two Spanish Government torpedo-boats and six aeroplanes were bombing the island, but on a wireless request of the Commander of the "Douglas", bombing was suspended, while the "Douglas" removed refugees from the island.

Miss Clements Hassell, an artist, was the only Britisher at Ibiza aboard the "Douglas". She said she was watching the bombardment when a bomb fell on a rock nearby, and a piece of stone hit her leg. Government aeroplanes were flying lowest as the insurgents had only machine-guns. Nobody was hurt and there was little damage as a result of the bombardment.

ARGENTINA'S DEMAND.

A Buenos Aires message says: The Argentine Government has addressed a note to the Spanish Government demanding that peremptory measures be taken to guarantee the right of asylum at the Argentine Embassy, where refugees were taking shelter. The Argentine Foreign Minister stated that the position of the Argentine Ambassador in Spain who was at Zarouz was most delicate, causing the Government anxiety.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN

MADRID, August 9.

Government state that troops have been reinforced on the Guaderrama front and are carrying out a vigorous offensive including fierce bombardment of the insurgent lines in the attempt to take positions on both sides of the mountain ridge. Government claim that the insurgent force has been defeated on this sector leaving 200 dead on the field in addition to supplies of war material.

GOVT. TROOPS' ADVANCE.

Barcelona.—It is stated that Government forces advancing on Saragossa have reached a point 25 miles from the city after fierce fighting.

OYAZURN AFLAMEb.

BAYONNE, Aug. 9.

BAYONNE—It is learned that the Frontier Government artillery bombarded the insurgent headquarters in the northern sector, near Oyarzun, which is aflame. An ammunition dump exploded causing considerable damage.

AHEAD OF SCHEDULE?

TETUAN.—The capture of Merida railway junction between Badajoz and Madrid resulted in the establishment of contact between the insurgent armies in north-west and south-west Spain, according to anti-Government leaders who claim that the insurgents are ahead of their schedule in the attainment of their objectives.

CADIZ HEAVILY BOMBARDED

GIBRALTAR.—It is reported that Government warships "Jaime First," "Libertad," "Cervantes" are heavily bombarded Cadiz, the fall of which is expected soon.

REBELS IMPRISONED IN MADRID.

MADRID.— Newspapers state that 400 insurgent leaders together with 700 officers and a large number of other ranks are at present imprisoned in Madrid.

"GOVT. ATTACK REPULSED"

Insurgent Headquarters' Claim

BURGOS, August 8.

Amid scenes of enthusiasm lorry loads of fresh troops left the insurgent headquarters to relieve men who participated in the fighting since the start of the campaign. The troops carried red-yellow flag of Monarchy and red-black flag of Spanish Fascism.

According to a high insurgent officer, General Mola is waiting until he holds all the trump cards and will establish contact with General Franco and launch a crushing offensive against Madrid

Insurgent headquarters claim to have repulsed a determined attack by the Government troops near Badajoz capturing many prisoners also captured armoured cars and prisoners at Caceres. Civil guards who mutinied at Badajoz lost 26 killed and 50 wounded before surrendering.—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION IN SP. AFFAIRS

Fr. Cabinet's Decision After Four--hour Debate

PARIS, August 8.

After a four-hour Cabinet meeting the Government decided to prohibit the export of all warmaterial to Spain though reserving the right eventually to authorise the delivery of unarmed 'planes by private industry.

A communique states the Government firmly counts on its attitude facilitating as speedily as possible a definite agreement France proposed in the interest of international peace, namely, agreement between the Powers laying down precise common rules for non-intervention in Spanish affairs.—Reuter.

NEW OIL COMPANY IN SAUDI ARABIA

Hedjaz Govt.'s Concessions

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, Aug. 4.

(By Air Mail).

The Government of Hedjaz have signed a new agreement with the Oil Concessions Company, Ltd., for exploiting the oil-fields in the western part of Saudi Arabia.

REBELS ROUTED

Outbreak Suppressed, Claim Govt.

MADRID, August 9.

The Militia and Shock-Police suppressed the revolutionary outbreak in Badajoz which was hitherto loyal to the Government.

It is stated that an officer belonging to the Shock-Police with 30 men revolted and entered the barracks where there were 100 unarmed civil guards under arrest for attempted revolt. Men began firing on the crowd with machine-guns. Government troops returned fire and after fierce fighting wherein a Government aeroplane participated, the rebels surrendered.

It is reported that fighting is still in progress around Guadalajara and Siguenza, where it is claimed the rebels were again defeated. Government forces in Sierra are stated to be in possession of most of the strategic points.

It is believed, it is impossible for rebels to reach Madrid by this route.—Reuter.

More Insurgent Troops from Morocco?

LISBON, August 8.

Despite increased activity on the part of the loyal navy at Cadiz the Insurgent wireless announces that another force of insurgent troops numbering 1,800 landed in the mainland from Morocco last night.

It is stated that already 1,800 have flown across the Straits.—Reuter.

ITALY'S PROTEST

ROME, August 9.

Italy has protested to Madrid against the killing of five Italians and seriously injuring of another.—Reuter.

WHO HELPED MURDERERS OF GRAND IMAM

Instigation Charge Against Chief Of Ulemas

(Special Cable)

ALGIERS, Aug. 9.

Alleged confession by men charged with murder of the grand Imam has led to the arrest of Taiebelokbi, a well-known figure in Muslim world, Chief of Ulemas, who is alleged to have been the real instigator of the crime and who is alleged to have promised the assassin with 30,000 francs.

King Edward For Yugoslavia

SALZBURG, Aug. 9.

King Edward arrived at 10-29 a.m. and went to a hotel where the Prince of Piedmont is staying.

King Edward left at 12-45 p.m. for Yugoslavia.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL WHIP FOR ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. P.J. Griffiths, District Magistrate of Midnapore will be appointed Official Whip during the forthcoming session of the Assembly.—United Press.

Stop Press

ADDITIONAL TEST PLAYERS

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Additional test players for Australia will be:—

Holmes, Farnes, Barnett, Sims and Voce. The additional wicket keeper will be selected later.

MARATHON RACE

BERLIN, Aug. 9.

In the Marathon race, after a great struggle with the Britisher Ernest Harper, Japanese Ketei Son, won the Olympic Marathon. Zabala, the 1932 winner dropped out at the 33rd kilometre.

INDIA ALSO IN PICTURE

Swami finished 37th in the Marathon: Time three hours 11 minutes, 47 and fourtenths seconds.—Reuter.

Loyalist Volunteers, armed by Government, leaving Madrid for Guaderrama to the north of the capital where the rebels had gathered.

(By Air Mail.)

Faizpur Congress, "Revolutionary Experiment"

"Surest Way Of Establishing Mass Contact"

Shanker Rao Deo's Appeal To Make It Grand Success

Poona Canard Nailed To Counter: "Negotiations With Democrats Not Broken Down"

"As it is a question primarily concerning the Nationalist Party of which the Democratic Swaraj Party is only a provincial branch, it can be reasonably assumed that the Democratic Swaraj Party will abide by the decisions of the Nationalist Party," observed Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Member of the Congress Working Committee President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, exposing the Poona canard of the break-down of negotiations between the Congress and the Democrats, in an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle."

"The Poona meeting had nothing to do with the negotiations" he added. "The negotiations are between Mr. M. S. Aney and myself as the accredited representatives of the two parties."

NON-BRAHMINS' "JOB-HUNTING POLICY."

Referring to the younger section of the non-Brahmins, he said that they were disgusted with the self-seeking and job-hunting policy of some of the leaders of the Non-Brahmin Party, and were convinced that they could serve the people best through the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo said that the enrolment of members of the Reception Committee for the Faizpur Congress had already begun in the East Khandesh district and general enrolment all over the Province would commence on August 15.

MAKE CONGRESS SESSION SUCCESS.

He appealed to the people of Maharashtra to make the Congress session a grand success as, for the first time since the birth of the Congress, this year's Session was to be held in a village and its success would be a credit to Maharashtra.

"The danger of the new constitution is very real and far-reaching. It requires all the united efforts of the Nationalist forces in the country, to resist it. The unity of all Nationalist elements is of utmost importance," continued Mr. Shanker Rao.

KEY POSITION OF B. P.

"In the Bombay Presidency Maharashtra holds the key position, because more than half the number of seats are in this province. The majority in the Bombay Legislature depends to a large extent on the majority of seats obtained in this province. The verdict should be clear and crushing in rejecting the constitution, and this can be possible if we can bring about unity of all Nationalist elements under one Banner."

Q.—What exactly is the attitude of the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party, as conflicting reports are appearing in the Press, regarding their setting up of candidates for the elections?

A.—They are ready to fight the new constitution under the Congress banner, if they are satisfied on the issue of the Communal Award. I feel that after the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and of the Working Committee at its Wardha meeting, there is a possibility of finding out some formula so that all the elements can unite and fight the constitution.

"There is also a keen desire on the part of the Nationalists (including the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party) to find out some solution to this issue."

Q.—Then how is it that Party candidates were reported to have been already set up?

TRUTH ABOUT POONA MEETING.

A.—The Poona meeting had nothing to do with the negotiations. The negotiations were between Mr. M. S. Aney and myself as accredited representatives of the Democrats and the Congress in the province.

"The Poona meeting was not a Democratic Swaraj Party meeting. It is customary that on the 1st of August every year, Mr. Kelkar invites all those in Maharashtra, who call themselves followers of the Lokmanya and who are generally supporters of the Party.

"Even that group did not pass any formal resolutions. The general opinion of those present, on the various issues, was ascertained and it was communicated to Mr. Aney. He is free to take any action on it.

CHANCES OF COMPROMISE.

"In spite of the Poona meeting and its opinion, all the chances are in favour of a compromise being effected, as Mr. Kelkar's wire sent to Pandit Malaviyaji shows.

"Secondly, Mr. Aney is in favour of such a compromise and he has been trying to arrive at an understanding with the Congressmen in his own province of Berar (C.P.) From the news that has appeared in the Press, there is every chance that in Berar (C.P.) they would come to an amicable understanding on the lines chalked out by us both.

"I might add that as it is a question primarily concerning the Nationalist Party of which the Democratic Swaraj Party is only a provincial branch, it can be reasonably assumed that the Democratic Swaraj Party will abide by the decisions of the Nationalist Party in this matter.

"I have every hope that we will succeed if the extremists on both sides will have some patience."

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

Q.—What do you think of the suggestion that membership of the Congress need not be compulsory for the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party?

A.—On the basis of our negotiations, there is no difference of opinion on the point that the elections must be fought on the Congress ticket. It appears that a suggestion was made at the Poona meeting that the condition—that the members of the Party should be members of the Congress,—should be removed. Hitherto they are all members of the Congress. I would be sorry if the Party accepts this suggestion. That is all what I can say about this at present."

Asked how far the negotiations had proceeded regarding the Communal Award issue, Mr. Deo said that a condition was laid down that on his part, an at-

(continued on page 9)

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No ..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Supervisors, Overseers, one Typist Clerk. Pay Rs. 100, 60, and 30 respectively. Apply Bombay Engineering & Estate Bureau, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (6716)

Wanted unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (6720).

Unemployed Are You? Appointments required for Offices, Mills, Factories, Railways, Banks, Municipalities and States? Applications with testimonials, salary required should be submitted with Postages. Post Office Bagno, 1026 G.P.O., Bombay. (6722)

Wanted for Africa an experienced Mechanical Engineer who has worked specially on Diesel Engines. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 6703, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for Southern India, a first grade trained mechanic and electrician. One with textile and hosiery line experience preferred. Must be educated. Apply with credentials: Post Box No. 1, Bombay. (6711).

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Engineer only those who have long practical experience and have held similar posts in Sugar Factories before or if inexperienced hold a degree of good foreign University in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering may apply with full particulars and lowest terms to the Manager, Bihar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi, (B. & N. W. Rly.), Dist.—Saran. (3701).

Wanted: District Managers to organise agencies. Salary Rs. 60 besides fixed T. A. & Office allowance. Apply: Kurukshetra Insce. Co. Ltd., Delhi. 6685.

44. MEDICAL.

Take Rs. 1,000 and pay nothing if you are not cured from your chronic complaint, written contract, I actually deposit Rs. 1,000 down, call for free particulars and consultation, Prof. Mayo, Freny Terrace, Wodehouse Road, Colaba. (6691).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6715).

How dare you say 'I have no opportunity' when we have developed a new simplified way to teach 'Detective Course'. Only students from respectable families need apply with two annas stamps price of Prospectus. Roberts Correspondence College of Detectives, Rawalpindi, A.-2. (6661)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

"Monthly-Repayments: 7 x 15 for 100. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 6615.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to sell our well reputed Silk Sarhis, Shirtings, Suitings, Coatings and Chadars. Pay Rs. 100. Allowance Rs. 50. Cash Price Rs. 500 extra. Cash security Rs. 20 only. Nationals Ltd., Ludhiana. (6656).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Wanted Piece-goods (Indian Mills) agency by an established and pushing firm having own shop. Highest references. Communicate: Post Box 276, Karachi. (6698).

75. INVESTMENTS.

Earn Rs. 250 P.M. by investing Rs. 200. For particulars send one anna stamp to C.G. Raja, Esq., Mysore. 6666.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Wonderstruck Surety; Invisible Spirit will reply your unsolved question, wonderfully written before your eyes at your home. Send M.O. of Rs. 2 per question: Ishwarprasad Joshi Ratan House. Bombay 4. (6717).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted a second hand Ruston-Cold Starting Crude Oil Engine or any other make from 65 to 80 H.P. Stockists requested to write in details to Bhagi Gundappa Chetty & Sons, Cotton Merchants, Adoni (Bellary Dist.) (6721)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Institute will be held in the Hall of the Institute, 312, Hornby Road, on THURSDAY, the 20th August, 1936, at 6-15 P.M. (S.T.) in pursuance of the requisition received from Miss. P. N. Nariman and other members to transact the following business:—

The last sentence in Rule No. 7 'No third class member shall be eligible for election as director' be amended as 'They shall be eligible for election as Directors.'

By the order of the Managing Committee,
SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 7th August, 1936. (3706)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Undermentioned articles to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1936, at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1/-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

	Earnest Money. Rs.
(1) Canvas Hose Pipe 2-1/2" dia. x30 Ply for Fire Brigade use	50
(2) Sluice Valves of different sizes & Road Watering Underground Sunk Hydrants	350

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Date 6-8-1936. (3709)

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"MAXFAR"
Prismatic Binocular.
Magnification 8 x 30.
Rs. 85
Including solid leather case.
Field of view 130 yds. at 1000 yds.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Govindas Jivandas and Narayandas Jivandas, both minors, below the age of 18 years and in the matter of a Suit No. 816 of 1936 wherein Nemchand Lalchand is Plaintiff and Vallabhdas Damoderdas and Others are Defendants.

NEMCHAND LALCHAND .....Petitioner.

To,
VALLABHDAS DAMODERDAS, Uncle and Natural Guardian of the minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has applied to have Vallabhdas Damoderdas or Court Officer or other fit and proper person appointed Guardian for the suit of the minor Defendants and that the Prothonotary and Senior Master in Chambers will on the 26th day of August, 1936, at 12 noon appoint the said Vallabhdas Damoderdas or Court Officer or other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you appear and show cause against such appointment.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1936.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI.

Sealed.
The 28th day of May. 1936.
Messrs. BENJAMIN CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner. (3705)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 60 of 1903.

Re: KURPAL PUNSEY SHAH, Grain Merchant, traded with Gansey Khetsey, Lodhan Vasaya, and Asu Chota as Manek Kurpal and also with Asu Tejpal Lakhamsey as Funshi Ladha. .. Insolvent.

NOTICE.

All persons claiming to be the creditors of the Insolvent abovenamed or to be the heirs, executors, administrators or assigns of such creditors are hereby required to lodge their claims in the Office of the undersigned within SIX MONTHS from the date of this Notice. If they fail to do so within the aforesaid time the undersigned will assume that they have no outstanding claim whatever against the insolvent's estate. After the expiry of the aforesaid period of six months the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets herein, without regard to claims which are not lodged as aforesaid.

Bombay, dated this 5th day of August, 1936.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay. (3707)

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 477 of 1936.

JETHANAND BULCHAND .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
"NOVELTY CINETONE" alias "NOVELTY CINETONE CO." .....Defendants.

To,
FIDAALI the proprietor of the defendants abovenamed.

The Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against the defendants abovenamed for recovery of Rs. 1,520-11-0 interest and costs. You are hereby summoned to apply to the Bombay High Court within 10 days from the date hereof for leave to appear and defend the above suit and take notice that in default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for the said sum of Rs. 1,520-11-0 and costs.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1936.
TULSIDAS A. KARANI,
Plaintiff's Attorney. (3714)

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 441 of 1936.

JETHANAND BULCHAND .....Plaintiff.
vs.
C. G. KOLATTEKAR & Ors. .....Defendants.

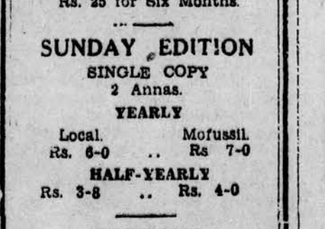
To,
SIRDAR BALWANTRAO B. SALUKHE, the 3rd defendant herein.

The plaintiff abovenamed has instituted the above suit against you for recovery of Rs. 1,790 interest and costs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1936, at 11 O'Clock (S. T.) in person or by advocate and take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1936.
TULSIDAS A. KARANI.
Plaintiff's Attorney. (3713)

Come up with your families to enjoy.
JANMASHTMI—TO-DAY
Special Matinee at 2-45
Drawing crowded houses even now in 2nd week.
New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta)'s great social hit



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Starring one & only SAIGAL
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Enjoy Your Holiday By Seeing
Achhut Kanya
BOMBAY TALKIES' Great Social Drama
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Specially for Gokulashtami
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Miss KAMALAVENI
and a galaxy of Stars
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Full of Trick Scenes, Moving Situations.
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Daily Two Shows 6-30 & 10 p. m.
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DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

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Plans Open. —:::— 'Phone 27787

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Cordially invites you to enjoy the
Great "PRABHAT" Picture
Amar Jyoti
(IMMORTAL FLAME)
प्रभात चित्र
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY
For
KRISHNASHTAMI
AT 2-30
Other Shows at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p m.

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The College Queen is going popular everyday.....
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KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S Great Hindi Musical Super
Starring: RATANBAI
as ANITA, the Queen of College
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A Page About Industries And Engineering

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Provision That Will Hamper Work Of Private Companies

(By "Law")

In this article I desire to make three points: (1) that sections 87A-87H (relating to Managing Agents) would apply to private company; (2) that to apply these sections to a private company is to overlook the real nature of a private company and is to do something which would be obviously futile; (3) that futile as these provisions would be they would hamper the formation of private companies.

(1) As regards Private Companies the scheme of the Indian Companies Act is this: all the provisions of the Act apply to private companies except where it is expressly provided that any particular provision shall not apply to them. For example, section 83A, sub-clause (1) provides that "every company registered after the commencement of this Act shall have at least two directors." Sub-clause (2) provides that "this section shall not apply to a private company." From this it will be clear to the reader that sections 87A to 87H would apply to private companies because no express provision is made that they shall not so apply.

(2) But to apply sections 87A to 87H to a private company is to overlook the specific nature of such a company. A private company is, by its very definition, a company in which the general public are not interested since they are not invited to subscribe to its shares. Therefore, provisions which are intended to safeguard the public or the shareholders of public companies would have little application to a private company which simply 'cannot' invite the public to subscribe to its shares. This point will become clearer if we ask, first, why it is that private companies are formed, and, secondly, how they are constituted.

WHY PRIVATE COMPANIES ARE FORMED.

Private companies are formed because as against a firm or an individual doing business they have the following advantages:

(a) They give the protection of limited liability. Under the ordinary law if a man desires to trade he runs the risk of losing every pie that he has. A private company enables him to risk only as much capital as he desires to risk and no more. But this is not all. If the business be carried on in partnership then he is not only liable for his own mistakes but also for those of his partners, because, in law, one partner is an agent for the other or others. In a private company the agents authority is well defined and the public have notice of it.

(b) "The advantages incident to incorporation, particularly in respect of the holding of property, the continuance of the concern notwithstanding deaths, bankruptcy, transfer, of shares, or other charges."

(c) "The borrowing facilities, especially on debentures and debenture stock."

(d) "The simplification of arrangements as between the members and the concern, which in the case of an ordinary partnership would be extremely complicated." (Palmer's Company Law).

THEIR CONSTITUTION

These are the reasons for the formation of private companies. Let us now see how they are constituted. Private companies may be "one-man" companies, that is to say, companies in which practically the whole share capital is held by one man, the other members having a nominal holding of one or two shares. Or, though not "one-man" companies in the sense explained above, they may be companies in which one or two persons have a holding of shares which gives them a 'controlling' position in the company. Or, finally, they may be companies in which there are a few persons each of whom has a well-defined interest in the share capital.

Now if a private company wished to appoint Managing Agents it is clear that the person or group of persons having a controlling voice in the company would alone be appointed. Now to apply to such Managing Agents the provisions of sections 87A to 87H is perfectly futile for such Managing Agents could ALWAYS have their own way. The desire to give wider powers to the shareholders of a public company is intelligible; for powers of delay and discussion are valuable even though in some cases they may not ensure effective control. But in a private company these powers of delay and discussion are an unmitigated evil for they can NEVER affect the decision of the Managing Agents. For example, the Managing Agent of a private company would always be in a position to fix his remuneration; he would always be able to secure his own reappointment; he would always be able to have such amount of debentures issued as he desires. Why then require the managing agent to go through the empty formality of giving notices, holding meetings and the like when his decision must always prevail? Here, I think, it will be well if it is borne in mind that a private company need not have more than two members.

It might be argued that such "one man" companies are not real companies, and that, therefore, they should be discouraged. The law and the policy of the law give no countenance to such a view. Ever since the decision of the House of Lords in Salomon v. Salomon & Co. (1897) A.C. 22, the validity of "one man" companies is beyond question. And far from the law discouraging "one man" companies, or merely tolerating them, it may be said actively to bless such companies by the provision that a private company need not have more than two members. Nor is this policy of the law is unfair to the members of a private company because they know at the very start what their position in the company is going to be; and they no more stand in need of protection from themselves than ordinary partners do. The advantages of a private company are so many and so great that the law allows men to form such companies with as few formalities as possible.

FUTILE PROVISION.

(3) It is clear that the application of section 87A to 87H to private companies would be futile, but it would nevertheless tend to discourage the formation of private companies with Managing Agents by reason of the unnecessary delays and formalities prescribed by those sections. And anything which tends to discourage trade and commerce through the medium of joint-stock enterprise, without securing corresponding benefits, should never find a place in the Companies Act. I may here add that I do believe that the framers of the amending bill intended to apply sections 87A-H to private companies. I rather think that the omission to exempt private companies from the operation of those sections is a mere oversight.

For the reasons stated above I would suggest that the following section, sec. 87-I, should be inserted after Sec. 87H: "Sections 87A to 87H shall not apply to private companies."

There is one other provision which would affect private companies and it may conveniently be discussed at this place. The bill proposes to amend section 17 of the Indian Companies Act so as to make certain articles of Table A compulsory for every company. In the "Notes on Clauses" appended to the Bill the following explanation is given for the proposed amendment. "It is desired to make generally applicable certain provisions usually made by the articles of properly managed companies as to polls, absence of restrictions on form of proxies, retirement of directors by rotation, inspection of accounts, details shown in the profit and loss accounts, and the giving of notice to members. This clause makes the adoption of the model regulations on this subject contained in Table A compulsory."

The proposed amendment does not exempt private companies from its operation, so that, for reasons stated above, it would apply to private companies. Having regard to the nature of private companies the provision of an elaborate machinery for proxies, notices and the like is perfectly pointless. Again the proposed amendment would produce anomalous results. Under Section 83 a private company need not have any directors at all. But the amendment provides that if a private company has directors they must retire by rotation. This is both unreasonable and unnecessary.

I suggest, therefore, that in the proposed amendment a proviso should be added that the amendment shall not apply to private companies.

Progress Of Indian Mills

A Comparative Analysis Of The Present Position

The Millowners' Association Bombay, publishes annually a statement showing the progress of the cotton mill industry in India. Figures corresponding to those included in the last Tariff Board Report have been supplied again by the Association. They show the number of mills working in India since 1931 as follows:—

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
312	314	311	320	336

Local Tendencies

In the reports of previous Tariff Boards, reference was made to the marked increase in combined spinning and weaving establishments as compared with mills equipped for spinning only. During the period under review, the former again show an increase in number, from 231 to 265, while purely spinning concerns have fallen from 58 to 44. This falling off has been general except in Madras Presidency, where not only has there been an actual increase in spinning mills but a dozen new mills are in course of construction or have been recently registered. Close proximity to the cotton growing areas and comparatively cheap supplies of electrical power are amongst the reason given for the expansion of the mill industry in that Presidency. In other parts of the country the tendency is for mills to concentrate more on the manufacture of cloth to meet the demands of local markets. Especially is this the case in Bengal where the number of mills working has increased from 13 to 19, and out of the total number of new mills under construction or recently registered, 24 are shown against this large consuming centre. Of 29 mills returned as idle on 31st August last, 17 are situated in Bombay Presidency. In 1931 the same number was shown idle out of an all-India total of 27. While the total number of mills actually at work in that Presidency has increased, including a further expansion from 73 to 79 mills at Ahmedabad, the City and Island of Bombay has had to face a reduction from 73 to 66. That centre, however, is still the home of large combined spinning and weaving establishments, its average working mill containing 1,036 looms and 43,810 spindles, as compared with 638 looms and 25,465 spindles at Ahmedabad, and 553 looms and 26,239 spindles for the average combined spinning and weaving mills for the rest of India.

While Bombay and Ahmedabad are still the largest and most important centres, there has been a considerable expansion of the industry in other places.

There has been an all-round increase in the industry's productive capacity except at Bombay, but even there the increased consumption of raw material in spite of strikes and of the reduction in machinery and labour employed points to more efficient working now than four years ago. Notwithstanding a reduction of 18,000 workers in Bombay, the average total number employed in India's mills in 1935 was 414,884, an increased of 19,000 since 1931.

PRODUCTION OF YARN AND WOVEN GOODS.

It is noticeable that while the production of woven goods since 1931 has increased by 25 per cent. the production of yarns has gone up by 15 per cent. only. This difference is explained partly by the change-over to spinning finer counts but mainly by the greater expansion of the weaving side of the industry. The Table shows everywhere an expanding industry except in Bombay where stoppages of machinery reduced the output of yarn and coloured piece-goods and limited the increase in the total quantity of woven goods to 5 per cent. At Ahmedabad, on the other hand, the production of yarns and of coloured piece-goods has increased by 31 and 89 per cent. respectively, and the total amount of woven goods by 34 per cent. The outstanding advances under all heads are spread over the rest of India, which now products 56 per cent. of India's total output of mill-made yarn, as compared with 26 per cent. at Bombay and 18 per cent., at Ahmedabad. These two centres together manufacture 55 per cent. of India's total output of mill-made cloth, although the rest of the country's share has advanced from 40 to 45 per cent. during the past four years.

Another feature is the increase in the production of yarn of counts above 30s. where an advance of 58 per cent. has take place as compared with one of barely 11 per cent. in counts of 30s. and below. This movement towards higher counts has been in progress for some time.

While the percentage of counts above 30s. has increased from 10 to 14 for the whole country, the mills in Ahmedabad have increased their output of these higher counts from 20 to 26 per cent. since 1931. During this period these mills have increased their production of counts above 40s from 11 to 21 millions of pounds.

KINDS OF WOVEN GOODS PRODUCED.

From the existing returns it is not possible to divide the total amount of cloth produced into classes according to the quality of the yarn used in its manufacture. The progress made by Indian mills, however, in the manufacture of woven goods is shown in the following Table which gives the quantities of piece goods produced by them during the years ended 31st March, 1931 and 1935

This analysis clearly indicates that Indian mills are steadily raising their standards of manufacture.—"Indian Textile Journal".

Japan's Dye-Stuff Industry Makes Steady Headway

Considerable Surplus Left Over After Supplying Home Market

The main features of the dye-stuff industry in Japan in recent years have been mounting production and a successful excursion into the field of high grade manufacture. This latter development is in somewhat striking contrast to the supposedly confirmed partiality for sulphur dyes. The net result of both features combined has been steadily rising exports and declining imports.

Japan consumed in 1934, 11,795 metric tons of dye-stuffs as against 7,239 in 1930, a 63 per cent. expansion. Production in 1934 was 17,116 metric tons against 7,780 in 1930, an increase of 120 per cent. While production in 1930 only slightly exceeded consumption, the margin had widened to 5,300 metric tons in 1934. This production rate notwithstanding, Japan has been dependent on foreign sources for certain items of colouring material for which it lacks manufacturing facilities, but even such imports have been declining. Whereas in 1930 they amounted to 1,545 metric tons, in 1934 they ran off to 1,104, a decrease of 441 metric tons, or 28.5 per cent. This is due to the gradual increase in production of high-grade goods.

SURPLUS

Excess production and sustained imports have necessarily built up a surplus supply, for which outlets are being sought. Exports, 2,086 metric tons in 1930, stepped up to 6,421 in 1934, a rise of 4,335, or 207.8 per cent.,—a remarkable expansion indeed. Japan-made dye-stuffs are now offering stiff competition in the world markets.

While sulphur dyes constitute bulk of Japan's manufacture of colouring material, their relative importance is decreasing in view of the growing percentage of high-grade dye-stuffs produced in recent years. In 1930 sulpher dyes were responsible for 83.2 per cent. of the entire production (6,473 metric tons), direct dyes running a poor second at 7.8 per cent. (609 tons), followed by basic dyes (258 tons) and acid dyes (240 tons),—the last two items representing only a little more than 3 per cent. of the whole output. Other items hardly amount to anything, in volume.

TWOFOLD INCREASE

In 1934 sulphur dye production still topped the list at 12,522 metric tons, a twofold increase over 1930, but its percentage of the entire output declined to 73.16 per cent., because of the increase in high-grade goods, for which incessant research work and progress in manufacturing technique were responsible. Thus the share of direct dyes in the whole output of 1934 had risen to 11.76 per cent., from 7.83 per cent., in 1930, and basic dyes to 4.76 per cent., from a little over 3 per cent. The rate of increase was most pronounced in the case of vat dyes, which

(Continued on Page 13.)

(Continued from Col. 7)

ed	Rs. 50,000
Building and construction for plant	Rs. 50,000
TOTAL	Rs. 300,000

It is, therefore, necessary to have a proper organisation of finance as mentioned above, standardisation of quality and adequate organisation of sales. From the very start it may be possible that such industry would be started with a mere capital of 1½ to 2 lacs of rupees but it is necessary to have 1—1½ lacs of rupees more for raw material for working the factory and for the organisation of sales. Hence 3 lacs would be quite sufficient to start a most modern, up-to-date factory to produce irreproachable quality article which can compete against any foreign imports from Japan, United Kingdom and America.

Prospects Of Celluloid Industry In India

What It Would Cost To Start An Up-to-date Factory Able To Compete With Foreign Imports

(By RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA.)

It is necessary first to give some correct idea as to how Celluloid is produced. I, therefore, give the following information as a mere guide.

It is necessary to engage the services of competent experts in this particular line and so far as I can make out there are few Indians who have studied this problem well and would be in a position also to produce proper quality. Before starting any such industry one must be fully acquainted with the full technique of producing such an article on a commercial and economic scale in India. Considerable amount of advice and information can be obtained from best experts in Europe, America and the United Kingdom by paying their adequate fees and necessary arrangement can also be made to obtain best experts either from India as well as from Europe by making definite and precise arrangement with them.

PURE CELLULOID.

The pure Celluloid is known Nitro-Cellulose. In the process of manufacturing Celluloid, the gun cotton is mixed with a mixture of methylated spirit, camphor, acetone and a mixture of amyl acetate and petroleum spirit. In order to make the Celluloid plastic so as to mould out into various shapes a mixture of amyl acetate and petroleum spirit are absolutely essential.

It is necessary to convert first the cotton or cotton linters or cotton waste with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid and convert the same into Nitro Celluloid. Whilst manufacturing Celluloid it is necessary to use cotton or pyne wood fibre or cotton waste and/or cotton linters and an experiment must be made by producing on the following method.

PROCESS.

2.25 parts or strong Sulphuric acid to be mixed with 1.25 part of concentrated nitric acid in a shallow stoneware vat. The cotton or tissue paper or gunny bag is weighed out and put into small perforated jars each provided with a lid and when the temperature of the acid is 60 degrees C. the jars are placed in the acid which penetrates through the perforations to the cotton.

After about 3/4 hour the jars are to be removed and placed in a vat of water. The fresh water runs through the vessel to wash out the acid and in order to remove the last traces of the acid, it is advisable to add little amonia or carbonate of soda. The cotton thus nitrated is next dried at a low temperature and is mixed with camphor, methylated spirit and/or with acetone which will soften it. The mass is then put into the kneading machine and pressed into various blocks. Moulded articles are made from the plastic Celluloid but some articles are cut or turned from the solid. The Celluloid thus prepared immediately hardens in contact with air owing to the loss of solvent. In order to make the Celluloid a little more flexible a little castor oil is mixed with Celluloid.

There are large number of other methods and special machineries are designed for the production of Celluloid Sheets and Celluloid Blocks. Out of this, number of articles can be moulded and prepared.

HUGE IMPORTS.

From the general statistics one can make out that a very large number of celluloid-prepared articles such as combs, brushes, Celluloid sheets, tooth brushes, toilet brushes are coming for several thousands of rupees every month to this market. Japan, America, Great Britain and a number of other countries supply in huge quantity to this market in order to meet the demand.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

Large quantities of celluloid sheets are being imported from Japan and Great Britain for various articles such as soap-boxes, various types of articles for toilet and other purposes but there is not a single factory in India to produce raw Celluloid material. Almost all raw materials are practically available at a very low price in India and it would be worth while starting such an industry.

The total amount required for starting a factory for a production of about 19,000 kgs. would come to about 3 lacs of rupees and there will be a net profit of 40 per cent. if the industry is carefully started. The monthly expenses would come to about Rs. 19,000—20,000 for the production of about 19,000 kgs. per month. The selling price would come to about Rs. 32,000.

The above estimate of cost is based on the prevailing selling price in Japan. As soon as such a new industry is started after some time a number of other firms in India will endeavour to start such industries and will try to enter into competition.

The machinery would cost about roughly	Rs. 150,000
Raw materials for three Months	Rs. 50,000

The working capital requir-

(Continued in Col. 5)

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GSF 15.14 Mc|s. (19.82 m.)

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. The Arthur Dulay Quintet.
8-15 Reading.
8-30 Brass Band Concert.
9-15 "Round and About." A topical addition to the week's events.
9-25 The News and Announcements.
9-45 John Reynders with his Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes

MONDAY, 10th AUGUST
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.
31.36 metres, 9,565 kc|s.
GOKUL ASHTAMI

a.m.
10-30 SB Light Music. Shivrani Ghosh.
11-0 With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
12-0 SB A Studio Concert. By The Continental Quintet. Overture "The Mute of Partici" D.E.F. Auber. Fantasia "Remembrances of Schubert" E. Urbach. Waltz "Gold Showers" E. Waldteufel. "The Clock is playing" A. Blaauw. "Love Serenade" H. Loehr. Potpourri "Delicate Papers" K. Komzak.

p.m.
5-0 Relay from Wellington Cinema.
6-0 Foundations of Music—2. Mrs. Khorshed T. Mulla. This is the second lecture of the series in Gujerati. Mrs. Mulla will explain the meaning of "Rag" with demonstration.
6-20 Gavlan Songs. By Phulaji Buwa and his Party.
7-0 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Lakshman rao Oghale.
7-15 Light Classical Music. By Prof. Amantalli Khan.
8-15 News in Hindi.
8-25 Krishna-Leela. A drama in Marathi specially composed for broadcasting and directed by S. N. Chapekar, featuring: Sushiladevi, Leeladevi, Kumudini, Angre and others.
9-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk (English): "Topics of To-day" By C. P. G. Wade.
10-0 Ken Mac and his Dance Orchestra. This programme will consist of all new members and is not a request programme.

Calcutta Programmes

MONDAY, 10th AUGUST
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

p.m.
12-36 SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Musical Selections. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel, Calcutta Weather Bulletin for oceancraft and rivercraft (if any.)
1-36 Talk (Bengali): "What do we know of Coal?" By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 Selections from Gramophone Records.
2-36 Kathakata. By Ramratan Vyakaranatirtha.
5-36 Musical Selections.
6-6 Talk (Bengali): "Co-operative Movement in Bengal—It's Progress and Possibilities." By Paresh Chandra Das Gupta.
6-26 Light Bengali Songs. Sailesh Datta Gupta.
6-36 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya.
6-51 A Musical Entertainment by the Members of New Theatres Ltd. To be relayed from the Tollygunge Studio.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 SB Musical Interlude.
8-21 SB Jack Holmes' Quartette. A Variety Studio Programme.
8-51 SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Jatadhar Pyne.
9-21 Sukhendu Goswamy.
9-36 Ashalata.
9-51 SB Talk (Bengali): "In the Realm of Realities." By Chitra Gupta.
10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).

Delhi Programmes

MONDAY, 10th AUGUST
VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

a.m.
8-0 Arti By A.I.R. Artists Accompanied by A.I.R. Orchestra.
8-10 S. V. Mantri of Cawnpore. "Jago Mohan piare." Khayal Bhairon Titala.
8-20 Mahboob. "Jal won ka taqaza hai jalne ka tahayya hai Yeh dil hai keh Musa hai sinah hai keh sina hai." (Hafeez).
8-30 Afghan Dance. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi. Sardar Husain. Violin. Tufail. Tabla.
8-35 S. V. Mantri of Cawnpore. "Meri nahin chale pyare." Khayal Titala.
8-45 Readings from Darbar-i-Akbari.
9-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. Kakubah.
9-10 Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Tujhi ko ji Yen jalwar Farma Nade kha Bababar hai Dunya ka dekha nadekha." (Yir Kard).
9-20 Kallo Bai of Pataudi—Geet.
9-25 P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Bahaduri Todi.
9-30 S. V. Mantri. "Kanan na kar mose rar abhi." Jonpuri Titala.
9-40 Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Nalahai shab-i-hijran men asar ho to sahi Us mire bhulne wale ko khabar ho to sahi."
9-50 Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri Bindrabani.

p.m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music.

JANAM ASHTAMI

6-0 Geeta.
6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
6-40 Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Bhajan —(Sur Dass).
6-55 A.I.R. Artists. "Dinon ke jiwan pran ho." Chorus.
7-5 Jiwan. Bansari.
7-10 Krishan and Krishna. A.I.R. Artists.
7-30 "For Villagers Only."
8-30 Katha. Mira Bai.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Krishan a Soldier." M. M. Lachmidhar Shastri.
9-0 Krishan and Vidur. By A.I.R. Artists.
9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Play (Hindustani): "Krishan Autar." By A.I.R. Artists.
11-15 A description of Krishan Janam from Muttra.

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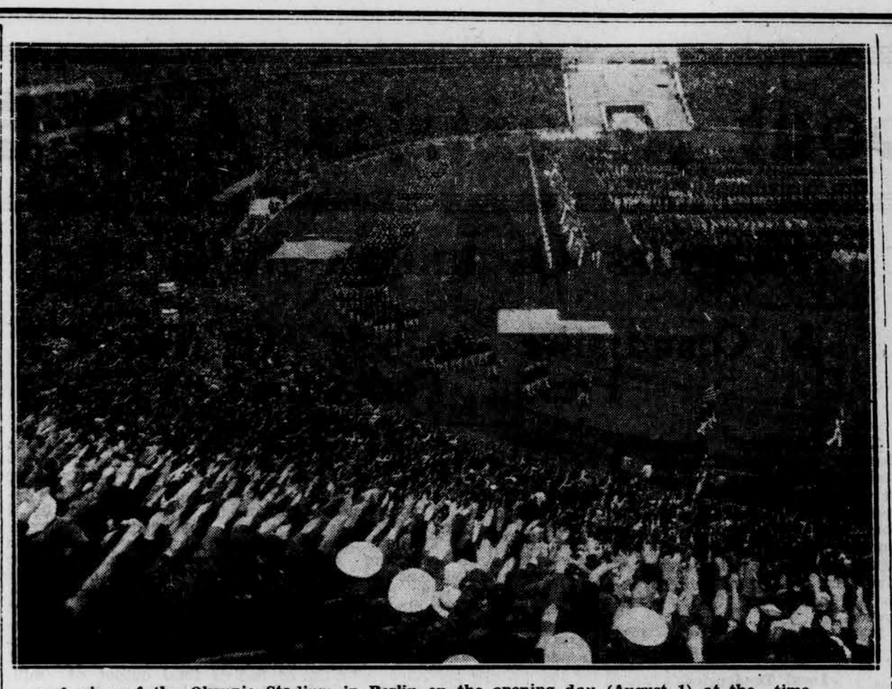

A view of the Olympic Stadium in Berlin on the opening day (August 1) at the time of the entry of the American athletes.

Plea For Equal Licence For All Temperaments

CAPTAINS CAN LEAD CRICKET TEAMS OUT OF DOLDRUMS

"Cricketer" writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

On Saturday the Lancashire and Yorkshire match will bring Old Trafford back to the sane earth; the Indians lifted us on high, sent us into the realms of the fantastic and the beautiful, as though on a magic carpet. On Saturday Verity will probably be able to display his bowling logically again; his length will be treated respectfully and not transformed unscientifically into full-tosses. We shall see Verity once more in severe academic cap and gown, with Hopwood and others attending to him with proper diligence. Mushtaq Ali and Amar Singh used the wrong textbooks—out-of-date and dog-eared prints written and published years ago, when batsmen did not understand what a complicated matter batsmanship was or what subtleties of spin and swerve could reside in the flight of an apparently straight ball. When Rhodes once bowled amongst the unschooled mining cricketers of Ballarat they hit him all over the field, until in despair B. J. T. Bosanquet said: "For goodness' sake, Wilfred, tell 'em who you are." Next Saturday all the Lancashire and Yorkshire batsmen will know so much about the bowlers, and will be so concerned about their own responsibilities and psychological and technical entanglements, that all of them will be in a condition of severe self-doubt and introspection. Nothing is certain in the mutable universe, but prophecy is not getting above itself if it announces that nobody in the Lancashire match will spontaneously think of scattering the fieldsmen as Amar Singh scattered them at Old Trafford on Tuesday in a light so bad that a search party seemed likely to be needed any minute to find Fanny Walden and bring him intact and safe back to the care of the pavilion.

MERCHANT AND MUSHTAQ

There is no reason in strict terms of technique why we should not see every day on our county grounds cricket as personal and as interesting as that we saw at Old Trafford on Monday and Tuesday. Most days on a cricket field at the present time are barren and weary because of an attitude of mind. The contemporary player is a mass of negatives; he is always telling himself he must not do this, that, and the other. "I might get out!" On Monday evening Merchant and Mushtaq Ali went to the wicket knowing their side was hopelessly behind, face to face with defeat—368 to save a thrashing in a single innings. Now the match was being played under the familiar rules; you can read them in any "Wisden." There are ten articles in these rules under which a batsman may lose his wicket; Mushtaq Ali accepted them all spaciously, much as the Rev. Sydney Smith accepted the Thirty-nine Articles adding "Forty if you like." Mushtaq Ali, Merchant, Amar Singh and Ramaswami played cricket against odds as though prepared to accept a dozen new rules framed with the idea of removing arrogant batsmen from the presence of All-England bowlers. The game of cricket could not have travelled all over the world and given pleasure to thousands in Sydney, Bombay, Trinidad, Capetown, Manchester, Canterbury, London and Nottingham if batsmen had always pushed and poked timidly from the canny base behind the crease. The great pavilion at Lord's would not have been built to honour an unlovely, covetous tradition; Francis Thompson would not have written poetry about Bloggs and Bumpkin of Blankshire; they could not possibly have inspired

The field is full of shades as I near the shadowy coast,
And a ghostly batsman plays to the bowling of a ghost,
And I look through my tears on a soundless-clapping host
As the run-stealers flicker to and fro.
To and fro;
O my Hornby and my Barlow long ago!

NEGATIVE FORMULAE

You see, it did not need brilliant batting to stir Francis Thompson's love of the game. Barlow was slow enough. We cannot reasonably expect the dour North of England to blossom with Mushtaq Alis; we do not listen for the sound of the temple bells calling from Westhoughton and Widnes. But all the human stuffs are ready to be breathed into genius; obstinacy and grim defiance are as fit material for the imagination to play with as aggression, lightness of heart, and quixotry. Cricket abhors a vacuum; the stonewaller should live vitally in relation to the cunning bowler who is trying to get him out. The game perishes when "nothing is doing", when cricketers act according to the habits of bat and ball, and not to the creative and finely antagonistic elements, all in a hot crucible of war. I loved the sight in the old days of Makepeace bending down on his bat determined to stay in for hours while Emmott Robinson did his worst, with his trousers coming down from frustration. It takes all sorts to make cricket's world; the frontiers have been thrown out by roystering cavaliers and by fasting and praying Ironsides. So long as a player is taut with his own temper it does not matter whether he is a hitter of sixes or a ruthless Fabian withdrawing bitterly and evasively. The trouble begins when cricketers accept a formula which lets us know days in advance the way they will act, whatever the batting, bowling, state of the cricket, or the game. Does anybody hope to see a full-toss from Verity driven for six on Saturday next, even by Paynter, until he has been missing bad balls for hours? The Lancashire and Yorkshire match, like most other county matches—not excluding Sussex v. Somersetshire—has dwindled year by year from the heroic to the inglorious. Why? Are the cricketers of the present day less imaginative than they were before the war? They are always assuring us they are cleverer, more scientific. Many middle-aged folk will be able to recall days when the crowds came away at close of play from Old Trafford after a Lancashire and Yorkshire match as uplifted as the crowd that came away from Old Trafford on Monday evening, after the glorious cricket by Merchant and Mushtaq Ali. It is easy to say that the Lancashire and Yorkshire teams of to-day do not contain players as rich in skill and character as Hirst, Tyldesley, Denton, Spooner, MacLaren, and the rest. The point is whether the players of to-day give us a half of the life that surely is in them; the influence of the formula is, I suspect, at work. A cricketer can achieve no more than his mind or imagination envisages, let him be as magnificent as MacLaren or as homely as Hopwood. Albert Trott drove a ball clean over the Lord's pavilion because the vast idea of the stroke loomed at the right moment in his mind and because there was no negative formula to stop the idea from burgeoning. Poor Albert spent the rest of his career trying to repeat the stroke, which was a case of unreasonable excess.

PLAY CRICKET

A game should liberate not imprison, a man's instincts and enthusiasms; if he is a born stone-waller let him stonewall in a Lancashire and Yorkshire match with unusual 'cussedness': but if he is a man of belligerent passions let him not curb them because it is a Lancashire and Yorkshire match. My plea is for equal licence for all sorts of temperaments; I decline to believe that nature, who is usually a good leveller, delivers to us seven or eight austere stonewallers for every happy cutter and driver. Perhaps the captains could lead the way out of the Lancashire and Yorkshire doldrums; is it too much to ask them, just for once, to play 'cricket' next Saturday and on the other two days—and to insist that every player should think first and last of a decision, not looking at the clock but looking for the loose ball? This appeal is petitioned almost with a cry of 'Mery!' You see, we have all been spoiled for a while by the cricket we saw at Old Trafford in the Test Match; English players contributed to the fun and the beauty, but it was the Indians who conjured up the vision.

STRONG MONSOON IN U. P. AND BENGAL

General Rainfall In Konkan And Bombay Deccan

POONA, August 9.

The depression over Benares filled up after causing strong monsoon from the United Provinces to South Bengal. The Bay monsoon remains strong in lower branch continues to be weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces and the Konkan and local in Upper Burma, East Central India, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Central Provinces East and North Punjab and North Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gaya 8 inches; Tavoy and Mahabaleshwar 5 each; Amherst 3: Cox's Bazaar, Darjeeling, Jessore, Patna and Mainpuri 2 each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the United Provinces and Bihar; continue to be widespread in Lower Burma and local on the West Coast of the Peninsula and increase and extend round the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will continue in Lower Burma and extend along the Bengal-Orissa Coast during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

THE BEST BRANDY...
I Have Ever Enjoyed

COGNAC
CASTILLON

Sole Agents:—NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS, Fort, BOMBAY.

B. P. REFEREES' ASSOCIATION

Rovers Cup Tournament, Appointments

Monday, 10th August 5145 p.m. : Bombay Gymkhana vs. Kings Regt. Mr. R. E. Kirkland, Mr. A. Eagle and Mr. W. J. Harris. Tues. 11th Aug. 5-45 p.m. Durhams "B" vs. Bombay City, Mr. F. H. Terry, Mr. J. A. Shead and Mr. W. Cobbett. Wed. 12th Aug. 5-45 p.m. Durhams "C" vs. Bombay North, Mr. J. B. Hudson. Mr. T. W. Paine and Mr. S. A. Ranganatham. Thur. 13th Aug. 5-45 p.m. Lincolns. vs. 14th Btty. R. A. Mr. W. Bradley, Mr. F. H. Terry and Mr. J. B. Hudson. Fri. 14th Aug. 5-45 p.m. Delhi Young Men vs. Dewjee's Kanara XI, Mr. S. A. Ranganatham, Mr. E. Wilson and J. J. Cooper. Sat. 15th Aug. 5-45 p.m. Bangalore Muslims vs. Transit Section, Mr. F. L. Birtchnell, Mr. T. W. Paine and Mr. W. Ridley.

Scottish Scorers

LONDON, August 8.

The following are Scottish scorers:—

Arbroath: Delvin, Brand; Clyde: Wilson; Celtic: Murphy (twice) Buchan; St. Johnstone: Mccall, Nicholson; Dunfermline: Dobson (twice); Hearts: Black (thrice) Alexanderson (twice); Falkirk: Dawson Benson (twice); Hamilton: Wilson, Harrison; Hibernian: Mckay; Aberdeen: Beynon, Armstrong, Lang; Motherwell: Stevenson, Grant, Graham; Queens Park: Russell; Partick: Mckennan, Calderwood Wallace (twice); Queen of South: Mackay; St. Mirren: Mcgregor Mccamon, Ferguson; Third Lanark: Howe Milne; Kilmarnock: Clarkson.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish League Matches

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The following are the results of the football matches played to-day in the Scottish League First Division:—

Abroath 2 Clyde 1.
Celtic 3 St. Johnstone 2.
Dundee 0 Rangers 0.
Dunfermline 2 Hearts 5.
Falkirk 3 Hamilton 2.
Hibernian 1 Aberdeen 3.
Motherwell 3 Queens Park 1.
Partick 4 Queen of South 1.
St. Mirren 3 Albion 0.
Third Lanark 2 Kilmarnock 1.—Reuter.

AGRA MILL FORCED TO BE CLOSED

AGRA, Aug. 8.

1,200 workers of Johns Mills who went on strike yesterday became turbulant to-day.

They broke open the gates of the flour mill which was working and entered the mill.

Fearing danger the flour mill was closed.—A.P.

Have You Ever Used THE NEW ORIENTAL'S "FEVER SPECIFIC" a-generation-tried-twelve-hour—

MALARIA

REMEDY?

IF NOT, WHY CAN'T YOU NOW ASK FOR IT

from your Chemist or write to us?

Read what others say:—

—"I tried your Specific and by two doses he was O.K." says Dr. Buxi, M.D;

—"I was completely cured in one day with 3 doses" writes a gentleman;

—"99% of the Malarial Patients used only one bottle of your Specific and they were completely cured within twelve hours" states a merchant.

Sole-Agents for India, Burmah, Ceylon and Aden.
UNIVERSAL IMPORTING CO.,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MenMadeYoung
Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists.

GONORRHOEA CURED
ACUTE or CHRONIC—
Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Sunday: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.)
Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

SAHARA

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Shravan Vad 8, 1992
Muslim: Jamadiul Avvad 21, 1355
Parsi: Aspandarmad 9, 1305.
Hightide: 5-24; 17-05.
Lowtide: 17-06; 23-48
Sunrise: 6h. 18m.
Sunset: 7h. 10m.
Gokul Ashtami, Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

Tuesday, August 11

Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, August 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, August 13.

Results of M.Sc. Examination (Translation Test), University Buildings, 2-0 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

KAPOLE DEATH.

Ranchhoddas Dwarkadas (69) expired Saturday night 10 p.m. deeply regretted by large circle of friends and relations. Oothamna ceremony at his residence behind Babulal Mansion, Chawpaty Sea-face on Monday the 10th at 4 p.m. (B.T.).

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

The Prince of Wales Museum will remain open to-day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ

The anniversary of the late Mr. Justice Telang will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) when Mr. S. N. Karnataki will speak.

KRISHNA JAYANTI

Sri Krishna Jayanti (Janmastami) will be celebrated at the Gaudiya Math premises, Proctor Road, Chotani Bldg., (near the Congress House) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday).

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

Mr. E. Wanner will speak to the Bombay International Fellowship on "The Cultural Contribution of Switzerland to World Civilization" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the "Bowen Memorial Hall" of the Student Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Someone at the Door." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning Show at 10-30 a.m. to-day.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dracula's Daughter." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Story of Louis Pasteur." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Moon's Our Home" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLIGTON—"Sati Sulochana." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Prabhu-Ka-Pyara." Time us usual.
GLOBE — "Sultana Chandbibi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Punjab-Ka-Sinha." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Moonlight Murder." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Woman's Challenge" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Magnificent Obsession" Time us usual.
EDWARD—"Adventures of Rex & Rinty." Time as usual.

CHARITABLE HOSPITAL, SHOLAPUR.

Report of the N. M. Wadia Charitable Hospital, Sholapur for the Month of July, 1936:—

Outdoor patients treated 1,636 Operations performed 35; Outdoor depressed class patients 275; Depressed class patients treated at in-door 38; Charity-box collection 265/6; Donation from Mr. G. N. Atre Rs. 50 and monthly contribution from Mr. H. B. Namjoshi Rs. 15.

GOCUL ASTHAMI UTSAV

There will be a procession from Swastika Mandir (7-30 a.m.) and the Gymnastic Programme (9-30 to 10-30 a.m.) at Gowalia Tank organised under the auspices of the Madhyavarti Utsav Mandal in celebration of the Gocul Asthami festival on Monday (to-day). Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (Mayor of Bombay) will preside.

'E' WARD CONGRESS

Under the auspices of 'E' Ward District Congress Committee the opening ceremony of the Committee's new office will be performed to-day (Monday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Haines Road, opposite the Khatav Makanji Mills (Old Shivaji Hall). Mr. I. S. Patel will perform the opening ceremony of the office. Mr. S. K. Patil and R. K. Acharekar will address the public.

EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY
AT 10-30 a.m.
At Half Prices:
Rs. 1-2, As. 9 & As. 4.
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Freddie
BARTHOLOMEW
DOLORES COSTELLO
BARRYMORE
C. AUBREY SMITH
in United Artists'
"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"
Also
Latest Silly Symphony
IN ALL-COLOUR
"ELMER ELEPHANT"
AND 2ND TEST IN ENGLAND

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS
DRACULA'S DAUGHTER
SHE GIVES YOU THAT WEIRD FEELING!
with
OTTO KRUGER
GLORIA HOLDEN
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

KASHMIR STATE
EXHIBITION
SRINAGAR
5th to 25th September, 1936
AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SEE KASHMIR WONDERFUL ARTS AND CRAFTS
Special Catering and Refreshment arrangements for Europeans and Indians Variety Entertainments for all
COME and ENJOY

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
An Extraordinary Mystery-Thriller, bubbling over with LAUGHS
"SOMEONE AT THE DOOR"
WITH
NOAH BEERY
AILEEN MARSON
BILLY MILTON

MAXIM GORKY DAY IN CITY

Committee Appointed To Make Observance On Sunday Successful

It has been decided to observe the Maxim Gorky day on Sunday, the 16th instant.

To draw up the programme for the day a meeting of the representatives of various literary and cultural organisations in the City, was held, on Sunday afternoon, at the Servants of India Society's Hall. Mr. Amonkar, Secretary Marathi Sahitya Sangh, presided.

It was decided to hold two meetings, one at Dadar, in the morning and another, in the city in the evening. It was also decided to take out a procession.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has been requested to preside, at one of these meetings. Failing him Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be approached.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

A Committee of nine with powers to co-opt was appointed to work out the detailed programme and to make the necessary arrangements.

The Committee consists of Mr. Parchure representing the Sudhamshu Mandal, Mr. Khupkar from the Sahitya Seva Mandal, Mr. Bhandarkar from the Sramajeevi Sahitya Mandal (The Proletarian Writer's Association); Mr. D. V. Amonkar from the Bombay Marathi Sahitya Sangh; Mr. Umashanker Joshi from the Gujrati Progressive Writers' Association, Mr. Modak from the Marathi Progressive Writers' Association; Mr. Appa Pendsey from the Sahitya Jhabbushahi Vidhwamsak Mandal (Anti-Literary Autocracy League) and Mrs. Kashalkar and Mr. Laljee Pendsey to represent the conveners.

The organisers are putting forth every effort to make the day a great success.

B. P. T. U. CONGRESS

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. in the office of the G. I. P. Ry. Workers' Union, Shatye Building, Parel.

PUBLIC POWADA

The well-known Shahir Ganesh Dattatrya Dikshit Chinchanikar (Satara) will give a public programme of Powadas (ballads) on account of Gokul Ashtami at Gokhale Road North; Bhatavadekarwadi, Dadar, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m.

KRISHNA JAYANTI AT MALAD.

Under the auspices of the Gita Pathshala Krishna Jayanti Utsava will be celebrated to-day (Monday) when Mr. V. S. S. Vaijnath Sastri will address on Krishna's birth and Pt. Devendra Vijay will sing Bhajans.

ANTI-MINISTRY COMMITTEE OF CONGRESSMEN

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen announces that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Professor Ranga, M.L.A., have now joined the Organising Committee of the Anti-Ministry Committee.

AT GITA PATHASHALA

Sriman Shastri Purshotam Narhari Godse will deliver a discourse on "Shri Krishnavtar" at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the abovenamed Pathshala in New Bhatia Mahajanwadi, situated on Picket Road, Bombay. There will be also a gathering of young children at 4 p.m. on the same day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY REFEREES' ASSN

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS, INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE, 1936.

Monday, 10th Aug. 4-40 p.m. G. S. M. College vs. Kings Circle Mr. W. R. Sullivan.

Monday, 10th Aug. 5-40 p.m. Bengal Club vs. Havero F. C. Mr. A. Eagle.

Wednesday, 12th Aug. 5-40 p.m. Khatau Sports vs. Matunga United Mr. M. C. Gupta.

Saturday, 15th Aug. 4-40 p.m. Mahim Sports vs. Bhoiwada Cross Mr. A. T. Paul.

Saturday, 15th Aug. 5-40 p.m. Bengal Club vs. Goans United Mr. U. C. Dutt.

Sunday, 16th Aug. 3-40 p.m. Kings Circle vs. Kanara S. C. Mr. N. L. Banerjee, Mr. A. R. Das Gupta, Mr. I. B. Sen Gupta.

Sunday, 16th Aug. 4-40 p.m. D. L. I. Followers vs. Khatau Sports, Mr. M. C. Kotian, Mr. Shanker Lingham, Mr. A. Narayanan.

Sunday, 16th Aug. 5-40 p.m. Parel Sports vs. Havero F. C. Mr. M. C. Gupta, Mr. N. L. Banerjee, Mr. A. Narayanan.

POLICE COURTS LAW LIBRARIES

The Jt. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer writes:—

Annual general meeting of the Police Courts Law Libraries, Bombay, was held under the presidentship of Sir Hormazdiar P. Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court Bar Room, Esplanade, at 3 p.m. Saturday last.

Mr. M. M. Kotasthane, the Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, read the minutes of the last year's meeting which was duly signed by the President. He also submitted the financial Report of the income and disbursement for the year 1935. Amongst other items the report showed Rs. 475 as the subscription recovered during the year under report and Rs. 226 as donations collected for books and furniture. The report was passed unanimously.

The present librarian's salary was raised to 22 rupees. It was also resolved that advocates of less than 5 years standing should be charged Rs. 5 per year for membership of the Library for a period of 5 years from the date of their enrolment as advocates.

The greatest inconvenience caused to the members of the Bar, public, etc. by the want of a lift in the Esplanade Court Building was brought to the notice of the President.

Donations To Acworth Leper Home

The President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Home acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Home received during the months of April, May and June, 1936:—

The Hon. Secretary, the Saraswat Hitwardhak Mandal Rs. 50; Mrs. Dr. M. C. Avari Rs. 35; Mr. N. T. Sodha Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian Lady Rs. 17; Mr. G. V. Dhairyawan Rs. 10; Mr. Umedbhai Zaverbhai Patil Rs. 4-12-0; Mr. Khimji Punja (through Mr. Premji Karamshi Tunawalla), mid-day and evening meals with mangoes. Newspaper the "Hindu."

MEDICAL FILMS

The following Medical Films (supplied through the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association) will be shown in the Hall of the Sheth Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Dady Sheth Agiyari Lane to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp. These Films are open to Medical persons only.

How we breathe, Mouth Hygiene, Digestive System, Forming habits of health, Care of a pregnant lady during pregnancy, Normal Delivery and A comedy.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The whole of Saturday was quite bright, except for a few showers in the evening; Sunday dawned without the sight of a single cloud and many cricket fixtures were played throughout the suburbs. The Bandra Gymkhana open Bombay Suburban Badminton Tournament attracted quite a good crowd for all the games. The whist drive and dance at the Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana, Santa Cruz was quite an enjoyable affair and was well-attended. The G. I. P. Railway Institute, Bandra, held a whist drive, which was poorly attended, I think the cause being it was a non-dancing affair.

Juhu the best Suburban pleasure resort is now almost entirely desolated except for a few adventurous pleasure-hunters.

THOSE SUBURBAN ROADS

Roads, roads, I have many a time written about the deplorable condition of our Suburban roads. I cannot say that no measures are being taken about their repairs, but I must draw the attention of the authorities concerned that in Bandra the drainage construction work has put nearly all the roads into a mess. More workmen should be employed and the work should be finished soon to avoid nuisance both to the pedestrians and the motorist.

Yesterday at about 9 a.m. a one and a half-ton motor lorry, carrying stones, while running on St. Paul's Road sunk two of its wheels about two feet deep, thus causing damage to the mudguards and extra labour for about three hours.

Are the authorities concerned willing to compensate the owner for the trouble and waste of time involved.

UNITE TO END "MUNI'S" FAST

Jamnadas Mehta Deplores Disruptive Tendencies Among Jains

Presiding over a large gathering of Jains, both men and women, at a meeting, held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, appealed for unity among the three groups of Jains, so that Mishrilalji, the Jain "muni" might give up his fast which he has been observing for the last 150 days.

A resolution sympathising with the "muni" in his epic fast in the annals of the community and to end the fissiparous tendencies, existing in the Jain community, was adopted.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Another resolution requesting the conveners of the Conference to appoint a Committee of Five or more to induce the "muni" to give up the vow of silence, so that the work of the Committee to bring about a settlement might be facilitated, was unanimously passed. The resolution further requested that the Jain Samaj, the Jain Conference and Jain Sadhus to agree to provide residential quarters namely the "upasaraya" for Jain Sadhus and other facilities to propogate their religious teachings.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta deprecated the disruptive tendencies existing in the Jain community, leading up to the fast of the Jain "muni". He observed that attempts were being made to persuade the "muni" to give up the fast and he hoped that their endeavours would bear fruit. He appealed that all communities should help in bringing about a compromise between the parties and inducing the "muni" from giving up his fast.

He, then, made reference to the attitude taken up by the "muni" who did not abide by certain resolutions passed at the Jain Conference some time ago, and the the consequent split in the community.

THE RESOLUTIONS

Dr. Natvarlal proposed the first resolution and Messrs. Maghanlal Khakat and Mohanlal Desai seconded the resolution. The second resolution was proposed by Dr. Nanchand Kasturchand and was seconded by Mr. Pardhubhai. Several others spoke on the resolutions.

When the first resolution was put to vote by the President, one hand was raised against it. This was followed by cries of "shame" from the supporters of the resolution.

At the end of the meeting, some of the conveners suggested that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta should lead the deputation to the "muni" and that it was in the fitness of things that he should do so.

The President was, then, garlanded and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to him.

B. P. LABOUR CONFERENCE TO MEET IN BOMBAY

Move To Popularise Idea By N. F. T. U.

A meeting of the Provincial Committee of the National Federation of Trade Unions, was held on Sunday, at the Servants of India Society Hall, Bombay. Mr. S. C. Joshi presided.

It was decided that the Bombay Provincial Labour Conference under the auspices of the Provincial Committee of the National Federation of Trade Unions, should be held in Bombay on the 12th and 13th of September.

In the meanwhile, general meetings of all Unions affiliated to the Federation, it was resolved, should be held for popularising the idea of the conference.

The following is the list of affiliated Unions: B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, the Bombay Textile Labour Union, the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, the National Seamen's Union, the New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, the G. I. P. Accounts Union, the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union, the Match Factory Workers' Union, and the Port Trust Docks staff union.

PROTEST AGAINST W.I.M.F. MANAGEMENT.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

"This meeting of the Provincial Labour Committee, emphatically protests against the management of the Western India Match Factory in withholding the wages of the employees already become due and in declaring a lock-out with a view to bring pressure on the employees to submit.

"This meeting further calls upon the Government to call representatives of both sides to bring about an amicable settlement and arrange for early payment of wages withheld."

SUPPORT TO DEMONSTRATION.

"This meeting of the Provincial Committee associates itself with the proposed demonstration of the Railway workers against the drastic policy of retrenchment carried out by the Railways, and urges the affiliated Unions to participate in the demonstration on the 31st August."

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Pin Ball Game

It has been decided that the "leading importers" of the pin tables (also known as the slot machines), should organise themselves into an association to make representations to the authorities asking for their "sympathetic" consideration of the pin table situation. "At a recent survey of the pin tables in the city, it was found that nearly 600 tables belonging to Iranis are lying idle, whereas a considerably bigger number has been returned to the importers. It is reliably understood that over two lakhs of rupees have been invested by the shop-keepers and much larger sums are at stake in respect of investments made by importers." These are impressive figures were it not that they, unfortunately, represent the deplorable aspect of the whole "deal." One is unable to understand what redress and in what form the Government is going to mete out to the Iranis and the importers, who have admittedly shelled out hard cash. For any one can see that for such goods, nobody offers credit as much more could be said against the use of such machines than could be said in their favour. The only question is: Is this a legitimate trade? To this Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, has already given a reply and earlier than him a Magistrate at Lahore gave a judgment holding in effect that the game played on the slot machines would come under the gaming laws. It is often stated by those who brought the machines within the reach of the people generally that they had consulted the Police before importing these machines into this country, and that the Police had at that time no objection.

Unsound Legal Advice

This is an argument which no sane investor would ever care to advance. One must only sympathise with those businessmen who sought legal opinion from the police officers, though this does not mean any reflection on the police officers in the city. Even legal advice could be occasionally unsound. And the police had no complete idea, perhaps, of the working of the machines, and therefore, possibly they might have agreed. But that cannot be an argument that the machines should be allowed to be operated. The police, it may be hoped, have a full knowledge of the working of them. And it may also be hoped that the Government, too, have a clear idea of what these machines are. The picture of the Home Member vigorously fighting for the special powers to the Police under the Prevention of Gambling Act, in the Budget session of the Council is still fresh in one's memory.

NIMBKAR DETAINED IN MADRAS

Will Arrive In Bombay On Thursday

Mr. V. B. Karnik writes:

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the well-known Labour leader of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay on Thursday, the 13th. He did not arrive on Sunday as previously announced as he was detained in Madras due to the case against Mr. Khadilkar.

Mr. Nimbkar will get down at the Dadar station at 7 p.m. and will be accorded a reception at the station on behalf of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and all other Working Class organisations.

SJT. MANILAL KOTHARI IN BOMBAY

Admitted To Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital

Sjt. Manilal Kothari arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning and was admitted to Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital the same evening.

Artist Returns From Japan

"Sjt Ravishankar Raval returns from his art tour of Japan per s.s. "Victoria" to-day, Monday evening (at Ballard Pier, Bombay.)"

The world's most popular lovers...they fought every day ...and made up every night!

Adolph Zukor presents
Margaret Sullavan
in
"The Moon's Our Home"
Adapted from Faith Baldwin's Cosmopolitan Magazine Serial
with HENRY FONDA
CHARLES BUTTERWORTH
Beulah Bondi • Henrietta Crosman
Walter Brennan • A Paramount Picture • Directed by William A. Seiter
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1936

CONGRESS & ELECTIONS

The opponents of the Congress are creating all sorts of difficulties to prevent its triumph at the next provincial elections, but it is inevitable that its triumph will be all the greater and more glorious for these difficulties. The Congress has often thriven on them and will not fail to do so at the next elections. Reports from the Frontier Province amply confirm the suspicion about officials in various parts of the country throwing most vexatious impediments in the way of Congress candidates and election workers. The press statement issued by Hakim Abdul Islam, a Congress worker of the Frontier Province, shows that the ban on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is not an isolated affair but part of a regular campaign against the Congress. It points out that several members of the local Parliamentary Board have already been arrested, while others are awaiting a similar treatment. In confirmation of this statement comes a censored message from Bannu saying that the Government "are placing serious impediments in the way of the Congressmen in their pursuit of the election propaganda by promulgating orders under Section 144, arresting leaders and refusing to remove the technical disabilities." The censoring of such a message makes one suspect that the actual position may be worse than it is allowed to be described.

Official Interference

Things are not quite so bad in other provinces so far. But signs are not wanting to show that Congress is hardly a favourite with the officials. In many places the period for registration of voters was needlessly curtailed, and that was a handicap to the Congress, whose election prospects naturally improve with the widening of the electorates. In many others the technical disabilities of ex-political prisoners have not been removed so as to enable them to stand as Congress candidates. As for arrests of Congress workers or using the notorious Section 144 against them, it is too early to rest assured that the history of the Frontier province will not be repeated elsewhere. Apart from such drastic measures, there are several subtler ones that are being used against Congress and in favour of its rivals. One such is the reminding of Government servants of the conduct rules and warning them against the consequences of even their dependents helping in anyway those engaged in "subversive" activities. On the other hand, with regard to positive encouragement given to the rivals of the Congress, we shall soon learn more about it when the election propaganda gets into swing.

No Boycott Of Elections

Congress should take note of all these difficulties and devise effective ways to fight them. The suggestion to boycott the elections in the Frontier Province is not at present in consonance with the spirit in the country as a whole. A more effective way is to resist every act of bureaucratic interference in all peaceful and legitimate ways. For, apart from the direct consequences of such a policy, the indirect one in developing the spirit of resistance against injustice is a great advantage that should stand the Congress in good stead in the general struggle for freedom. How the elected Congress members should conduct themselves in the legislature may admit of different answers. But the elections themselves should not be avoided. They should be vigorously contested by "substitute" Congress candidates where the principals are incapacitated by Government from standing as candidates. And the country and the world should be made to see that, despite all conceivable difficulties thrown in its way, Congress still represents the nation more truly and fully than any other body in the country. If Congress workers are earnest, loyal and persistent in their campaign, the electorate will not fail to respond to them with the same measure of earnestness and loyalty.

The Spanish Situation

The struggle between Radicalism and Fascism for supremacy in Spain continues with unabated fury and fierceness and it is even now impossible to predict with any degree of definiteness as to which side will win. That the rebels have stood their ground so far and so well is undoubtedly due to arms and ammunition supplied from abroad, especially countries which are openly sympathetic to the rebels. It is a pity, therefore, that an international move for non-interference was not taken earlier. The delay even though only of a week can make a horrible lot of difference. The question is whether it already has. The fact that both Italy and Germany have accepted the French proposals if not promptly, at least without any serious hesitation or objection is significant. So also is the sudden departure of ex-King Alfonso. Can it mean that they are confident of the success of the insurgents? We earnestly hope not.

Why Discriminate?

Whenever it is felt necessary to cajole India into giving special concessions to Lancashire, some reports are made to appear in the Press about the increasing purchases by the latter of Indian cotton. For good reasons such reports have been very common of late. In the latest report Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Indian Lancashire Committee, writes to Mr. Walter Runciman pointing out that the imports of Indian cotton have risen from 230,000 bales for the season ended July, 1933, to 546,654 for the season ended July 1936, and Sir Walter expresses lively satisfaction at the "ample fulfilment" of the promises made to the Indian Government in the Ottawa Agreement. Now, everybody knows that all this propaganda is in view of the attempts to get up a fresh Agreement in place of the one denounced by the Legislative Assembly. But if it is admitted that there sholud be some correspondence between the imports of Indian cotton and the export of piecegoods to India, why should not a proportion be fixed between the two in the form of quotas as much in the case of Britain as of Japan? Why should there be discrimination in favour of Britain?

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

A Bill has been presented in the House of Commons for the registration of hairdressers. Nowhere in its 20 clauses and two schedules is the word "barber" mentioned.

If the Bill passes into law the hair-cut will be performed by "a master registered hairdresser for men" (or women) or an "assistant registered hairdresser for men" (or women). To make the matter crystal clear this definition is inserted:

The expression "hairdressing" means the performance of any treatment of the hair and scalp, face, hands or arms of any person for the cleanliness, comfort or better appearance thereof; and includes the diagnosis and treatment of any disease of the hair and scalp, face, hands or arms, providing the treatment is not of a nature requiring medical attention and does not include the performance of any operation for which an anaesthetic is required.

A PESTILENTIAL PRACTICE.

This reminds us of a man, who promised women free permanent waves in return for their long hair. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for obtaining quantities of hair by false pretences.

Two women at Tottenham Police Court told the magistrate that John David Hamilton, aged 40, called on them and they agreed to have their long hair cut off in return for a free permanent wave, which Hamilton promised them by his employer, a woman hairdresser. After their hair was cut off, they did not see Hamilton again, except in that Court.

A police officer said that Hamilton had served several terms of imprisonment since 1924 for cutting off women's hair in buses and trams. The magistrate declared that it was a pestilent practice.

GERMAN TELEPHONE EFFICIENCY.

British pride in the acquisition of TIM may perhaps be tempered by the fact that the talking clock is no novelty in Rome and Berlin. Rome, indeed, has had it for nearly six years.

In Berlin the subscriber dials AO. The German equivalent of the Girl with the Golden Voice gives the time—for example, for 6.56 p.m.—thus: "Achtzehn Uhr sechsundfuenf zig) (18 hours 56 minutes). In one respect the German telephone service has a long lead over anything the British General Post Office can produce for its subscribers. This is the Kundendienst, known in America as the Absent Subscriber Service. A German subscriber wishing to leave a house or office where there will be no one to answer the 'phone in his absence dials KD. The Kundendienst takes his number and the number of the restaurant, cinema, swimming pool, or private house to which he is going. Then, as he prefers, it will either refer incoming calls to that number or take the names and numbers of those who have rung him up. These are read over to him when he calls up and gives a prearranged codeword. A charge of about six pence is made.

INDESTRUCTIBLE CLOCK.

The G.P.O. speaking clock installed in Holborn, London, is providing a great success. It was used by 248,827 subscribers in the first six days following its opening on July 24.

The clock is the only one in the world for which glass records have been used to reproduce voice. Speech is recorded similarly to the sound-track attached to a talking film, except that the electric current necessary for producing the sound is brought about by means of a beam of light falling on a photo-electric cell. The clock is unique in being practically indestructible. Whereas the tape used for voice reproduction in speaking clocks in some other countries has to be often replaced, it is estimated that "Tim" will last for 500 years. If speech in the future changes as in the past 500 years, one can imagine Miss Jane Cain's "golden voice" being used for philological lesson in A.D. 2436.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

The earliest extant letter sent from America to Europe has come into the possession of Messrs. Magg's bookshop in Conduit Street London. Dated January 12, 1512, it is clearly written in Spanish on stout undamaged paper.

The only reason for handling it, as many did, gingerly is that it is worth much money. It was

(Continued on page 9.)

Britain Must Not Stay Neutral

Europe's Fate Linked With Spanish Civil War

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

The Spanish Civil War has entered a new phase, but in Spain itself there is no marked change.

The forces of the public are holding their own, but it cannot be a short or easy struggle, for the Peoples' Front must improvise its military organisation against an enemy who started with two advantages—surprise and the possession of adequate equipment and trained forces.

There is, however, one good reason for hope: the republic has the masses behind it and they have shown a superb courage and devotion in resisting this conspiracy of the soldiers, the clergy, and property.

It is an attempt by an alliance of machine-guns and superstition to perpetuate the worst exploitation of human labour that lingers in modern Europe.

This issue is more significant than any quarrel over political and constitutional forms. The republic means in Spain the hope of bread for a starving peasantry, because it promises to break the power of the great landlords, especially in the South.

The English reader is apt to be startled by the violent hostility of the Spanish workers towards the Church. Churches have been burned, as reliable English eyewitnesses testify, because they were used by the Fascists as arsenals and cover for snipers.

But this hostility dates from long before the Civil War. Firstly, this was a persecuting Church, which, up to the fall of the monarchy, used the coercive powers of the law, as well as the terrors of superstition, to destroy all who dared to think freely, whether about society or religion.

Secondly, this Church owned a great part of the land of Spain, and shares with the nobility the guilt of the exploitation that has made its peasants the most pitiable of all Europe's workers.

Italy's Gamble

The new phase is that this Civil War has become an international question. There is no doubt that the two Fascist dictatorships are supporting the military and clerical reaction in Spain.

I gather from informants who should know the facts that General Franco received money to finance his rebellion both from Rome and Berlin.

What did they hope to gain from this expenditure? Some sentimental satisfaction, no doubt: some increase in prestige.

But that is not all. If a military dictator, Fascist in sympathy and bound by close ties to Rome and Berlin, could master Spain, the strategical situation in the Mediterranean would be transformed.

Italy, now that M. Laval is out of office, has on the shores of that sea no friend. Yet on these shores her imperial ambitions are focussed.

Spain could help her in several ways. Submarines and aircraft, if well handled, could from the two shores of the Straits, control this gateway, in spite of British guns on the Rock. The Canary and Balearic Islands are invaluable to any Power that aims at the command of these seas.

Again, a hostile Fascist Spain would compel the French to guard the Pyrenees with forces they can ill spare.

In short, if Spain can be won for reaction, the military prospects of the Fascist coalition in Europe would be vastly improved.

The converse of this proposition is equally true. If the republic can consolidate itself, its friendliness is of great value to the international People's Front.

Spain has not been a strong military Power since the 17th century; but she holds vital strategical positions. She feeds the armament trusts with iron ore, and for both these reasons is an ally worth some pains to secure.

Class War

Under our eyes, Europe is digging the trenches for the international class war. That is one of the plain facts that Englishmen like to ignore.

The class war is not a respectable idea; it is never mentioned at Public Schools or in the Liberal Press. It is, moreover, quite easy to ignore in the international field.

Spain is under a Liberal Ministry. Even in France, the Government, though it has a Socialist Premier, includes Liberals. Spain, you may say, is merely fighting to maintain her democratic Constitution.

All this springs from our ingrained English habit of shutting our eyes to the crude facts of life. They make no such mistake in Rome and Italy, and our English governing class, though it is wise enough to say little, has some instinctive grasp of this situation.

The Spanish workers are certainly waging a class war against the exploitation of the aristocratic landlords, the monastic orders, and their few big capitalists. If the forces of reaction win, not only will landed property be safe for a time, but the Trade Unions will all be destroyed.

That is the test by which, in any given case, you may discover whether the class war is being waged.

In Italy and Germany the first thing that happened, and the chief thing, when Fascism won,

(continued on page 14)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

All India will greet with satisfaction the report that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has consented to become Honorary President of the proposed Civil Liberties Union, while Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be the Chairwoman and head of the National Council of the Union. Both these leaders are persons of international reputation and their connection with the Union in one form or other cannot fail to help building up world opinion in support of the whole scheme. Meanwhile, it is desirable to get at least some Provincial Unions in working order as early as possible. Assaults on civil liberties are becoming far too common in the country and will be even more so with the approach of the intensive election propaganda. They must not go unchallenged.

A FAR EAST SENSATION

Alarming news comes from the Far East. According to a traveller Russians and Japanese are rushing reinforcements to the Eastern Frontier of Manchukuo as the result of a recent battle in which over 100 Japanese were killed. If the report is more than a traveller's tale the situation is grave indeed. A battle openly between Russian and Japanese troops is quite different from skirmishes, however elaborate and severe, between the forces of the respective proteges of Russia and Japan, namely, Mongolia and Manchukuo. And it would mean war, sure and unavoidable war. We only hope the report is untrue, that, while the gaze of the world is most anxiously concentrated on the European horizon a storm does not burst on the Far East.

AMPLE WATER AT FAIZPUR

It is very gratifying to learn from our Faizpur correspondent that experiments made with the wells of the village go to show that there is ample water available for the Congress session proposed to be held there, that though water was pumped out from several test wells for three or four hours at the rate of 5,000 gallons per hour, the well water "refused to go down." It is also gratifying to learn that the President of the local municipality is prepared to co-operate with the Reception Committee if he is satisfied with the facts and figures cited by it about water supply, etc. We trust it will not be long before he is satisfied on this score. Meanwhile, we have no doubt the final decision about the venue of the Congress will be determined by the report of Mr. Nariman and Bombay's sanitary experts, who are accompanying him.

WHOLESOME ADVICE

The inaugural address of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, to the Association of the Department of Chemical Technology contained much wholesome advice to students of science. If it is objected that it was rather platitudinous, it may be urged that some platitudes can bear repetition, particularly by men who have succeeded in the world, addressing young ambitious youths. An unexceptionable ideal placed by him before the students was that they should maintain their spirit of research even after they leave the University. As for the prevalent controversy about the claims of pure and utilitarian research, Mr. Chandavarkar wisely observed that much could be said on both sides and that while there should always be a strong foundation of pure research, industrial research should also receive its due share.

RAILWAY WORKERS' PROTEST

The protests against the proposed large-scale retrenchment of railway workers which the Trade Union Congress and the Railwaymen's Federation have organized focus attention on what is an impending calamity to thousands of workmen's families. In their usual arbitrary manner, the Railway authorities have decided to retrench four thousand workers from the State Railways while those on the top continue to draw huge salaries for, among other things, devising such schemes. Even the mild and essentially moderate suggestions made by the Railwaymen's Federation have been turned down. In such circumstances the decision of the railway workers to resist the axe of retrenchment by collective protest and demonstration is not only understandable but also deserves the active endorsement of the public and political organizations. Their demand that the Government of India should appoint a Committee of Enquiry on the two issues of retrenchment and the new scale of pay is most reasonable and is the very least which the workers can expect—though, of course, that does not mean the Government will accept it. On such a vital matter as this we hope there will be the utmost co-operation not only between the Trade Union Congress and the Railwaymen's Federation but also between these two workers' bodies and other political organizations like the Congress.

Gyratory System Of Traffic Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of 31st July, Mr. Burjor J. Shroff expresses disapproval of the gyratory system of traffic control and as there are others also who do not fully appreciate the advantages of the system, a few words in explanation may not be out of place.

Some four years ago, it became evident that the method of traffic control at certain busy junctions such as the Wellington Fountain, Flora Fountain and Opera House was, owing to the increase in the volume of traffic becoming inadequate. There were long delays for wheeled traffic and confusion for pedestrians.

The gyratory system which had already proved satisfactory in Western countries was tried out and was approved by all whose duty it is to direct traffic as well as by the several Associations which are interested in the safety and comfort of all road users.

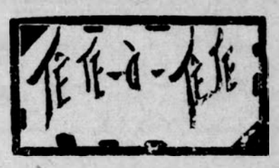
It is supported by the Indian Highway Code and the pedestrian has far less to fear when he crosses the road in the proper way under modern conditions than he would have if the huge volume of present day traffic were allowed to proceed in the manner of bygone times.

It is true that much remains to be done for the better safeguarding of the pedestrian and properly defined crossing places and measures to ensure that he uses them and does not wander aimlessly into the danger zone will undoubtedly follow, meanwhile, take the case of the pedestrian who, two years ago, found himself in the Esplanade Road off Bruce Street and Medows Street. At that time he had wheeled traffic coming towards him from four or five directions and on all sides. To-day traffic comes from one direction only and surely it is easier to watch one direction than all points of the compass.

The Western India Automobile Association is just as interested in safeguarding the pedestrian as it is in facilitating the free flow of motor traffic and for the mutual benefit of both the motorist and the pedestrian, the Association has urged the authorities and will continue to do so first to make proper provision for the pedestrian and then show him how to take care of himself.—Yours, etc.,

A. H. C. SYKES,
Secretary.

Western India Automobile Association.
August 7, 1936.



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"As an indication that the Prime Minister, roused by the Thomas case, is determined to reassert the standard of public integrity the otherwise painful news is welcome, and we trust that the warning will not be lost on other parts of the Empire, where murky stories about the Honours list circulate from time to time."
—"Statesman" on the Christopher Bullock incident.

* * * *

Says an Anglo-Indian daily—
"Should a European war develop on these lines the main body of British opinion will, we think, strongly desire that Great Britain should remain neutral as long as possible."
"As long as possible"!
But does it not sound ominously too much like what they said in 1914?

* * * *

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, since his release, has been receiving a number of letters and telegrams from the Frontier province, extending to him the greetings and sympathy of his people.

It is such rash acts, no doubt, which irritate the Frontier Governor and frighten him into issuing all kinds of bans instead of buntings.

* * * *

The situation in North China is described as tense.

How very extraordinarily uneventful!

* * * *

According to a Patna report, the landlords of Behar, including Maharaja of Darbhanga, "have decided to pull their weight at the forthcoming elections."

A heavy weight, indeed, they will have to pull!

* * * *

Doctor Ambedkar characterizes Mr. Rajah's action in releasing his correspondence with Doctor Moonje to the Press as "most objectionable."

Also most damaging—to the reputation of the two Doctors.

* * * *

Doctor Ambedkar says of himself that he "is never prepared to depart from the practicabilities of life."

And the practical fruits thereof?

* * * *

Mr. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, says that University research must co-operate with industry.

At present there is only one industry which admits of such co-operation—the industry of ploughing Matric candidates.

* * * *

According to our London correspondent, the Indian team, when it returns, would not be accompanied by either the Captain or the Manager.

Sheer Modesty, of course, to avoid the grand reception that awaits them in this country!

* * * *

The Maharajkumar, we are informed, will be entering a nursing home on the conclusion of the tour.

It does not appear, however, which institution will have charge of the gallant Major Brittain-Jones. No doubt he would prefer a place where discipline is most strict.

* * * *

"The artist is the most neglected person in the present day movements of international brotherhood and world peace."

As if artists would suffer to be neglected!

* * * *

At least Confrere Vakil will appreciate that there is something rather funny and paradoxical about the above statement being made by the Vice-President of the "Universal Arts League" before a gathering of the "International Social Club" where he had been specially invited to give a talk on the "International Outlook of Indian Art."

* * * *

The rumour that Sir Christopher Bullock has been offered Air Ministership by the Government of India is entirely without foundation. In fact, we are reliably informed, he was not even offered a job as the keeper of the Viceroy's bulls.

* * * *

Doctor (breaking the news of twins to father): "Well, Mr. Cross if I may say so, we all have our crosses, and you have two."

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Weekly Review

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

The Coup D'etat in Spain is now becoming the culminating point of the international politics at the present moment. It is a battle royal between Fascism and Communism for eventual victory, and a desparate bid on the part of the Fascists to gain the control over the Governmental machinery. Whether the Civil War in Spain will gradually become an international one or not depends upon the Powers of Europe to whom the rival parties in Spain have addressed for help. Meanwhile France is getting ready with draft proposals for non-intervention in Spain by all the powers interestd in it. But the incidents are daily cropping up that a British destroyer has been fired upon at one place and a German ship has been bombarded at another place. Under the present circumstances it seems rather hazardous to say when the present internal strife in Spain will gradually develop into an European conflagration.

War Psychology In The Business World

And so the future course of events in the world of finance is dependent not upon its internal recovery, but upon the external political forces that are gaining momentum everyday. Probably under the influence of the results of the Great War, a curious psychology has now been created in the business world that any war in any part of the globe would mean an alround boom and prosperity in the world of finance. No doubt the requirements war and other materials may be in great demand but the hopes entertained by many to witness once again the same old conditions of the last war, are rather unjustified. The modern warfare is entirely different from that of the Great War. The demand has been shifted from the commodities to chemicals, and the things that were in great demand in the last war may not be required by any future war. Further many were unprepared at the outbreak of the Great War, while everyone is now getting busy with the preparations for a future war. And so the business circles are likely to be disappointed if they expect the history to repeat itself in the event of any future war.

Commodities Look Up

Under the influence a war scare, and the acceleration of the armament programmes in almost all the countries of the world, the industrials are gradually registering a rise. In addition to a war scare the ravages and nature have contributed for a marked rise in the prices of the commodities. Though cotton looks down owing to our increased estimate of the American crop, Linseed has risen to a level which was never touched during the last few years. Others like wheat jute, groundnuts, etc. are maintained steady at higher levels.

Gilt-Edged Steady At Higher Levels

But the Gilt-edged markets remain unperturbed and unaffected by the present political tangle. It is rather curious that both the gilt-edged and industrials are moving up under the present circumstances. Both at home and abroad the Government securities are remarkably steady at their Olympian heights. The interest that has been aroused by the institutional investors by their heavy subscriptions to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Port Trust and Howrah Bridge loans, is proof positive of the fact that the money market is now glutted with plethora and funds. The alarmingly growing increase in the gold exports, and the absence of demand for funds from trade and industrial quarters have resulted in an enormous increase of funds in the market seeking a safe berth either for short or long periods. The possibility of a war and the consequent rise in the interest rates has also been very much discounted in financial circles. The talks of a further reduction in the bank rate and the conversion of the 3-1|2 per cent. G. P. into a 3 per cent. Paper, however difficult or improbable it may be, are daily gaining ground. Despite the acceleration of the armament programmes in many countries, the future course and interest rates does not evince any tendency for a rise. And so it seems rather unsafe to expect the gilt-edged to come down from their glorious heights in near future, except under some unforeseen political developments.

Behaviour Of Industrials

Despite the probability and a war at a future date, and contrary to the expectations of many, the Bombay Stock Exchange, the ways of which are inscrutable and intriguing, is evincing an alround sagging tendency. Even Steels, the best among industrials, are also on the downward trend. Many seem to have been perplexed at the recent behaviour of the market. But a wise man says that the market is undergoing a natural order "a fall after a rapid rise". There is nothing wrong with steels, and the Tata Iron and Steel Co. is progressing extremely well. Recent reports indicate a rise in the export prices of certain kinds of British steel products. The agreement between the British steel federation and the continental cartel ensures a stable price level for steel products in future years. The fears of Japanese competition to Tatas are not so grave as apprehended by many, because the Japanese imports form a negligible portion of the total requirements of the corrugated sheets in India. But it must be admitted that there is a danger in that direction.

Bearish Sentiment

Inspite of this sound industrial position and the extremely sound financial condition of the company, it is somewhat perplexing to witness the present drooping tendency of the steels, and along with it other industrials, on the Stock Exchange. The argument is simple enough. The rise in steels in rapid and steep during the last two months. Market operators and investing public having taken advantage of a steep and unprecedented rise have liquidated their holdings to pocket profits, because they are confident that they can replace their holdings at lower levels after some time when the Stock Exchange comes under the grip of its periodical crisis. Market operators observe that there will be a periodical crisis in the Stock Exchange. The gossip mongers and sentimental investors talk of a fall in prices with the approach of the Parsi New Year, and a rise again for Diwali. And so a fall is expected by the middle of September so that a rise may be rendered possible by Diwali. In the absence of any causes or reasons that can explain the present behaviour of the market, it must be taken for granted that the sentiment is not favourable for a rise. The fears of franc and similar other fears always do exist. But unless the operators begin to take an active interest it may not be expected to witness again a remarkable rise.

In sympathy with steels all the other industrials also are evincing a drooping tendency. The Cement merger has materialised with the registration of the Associated Cements Ltd., and the different companies in the country are registering there seal of approval one by one. Though there are still many hurdles to be crossed before the "merger" actually begins to function, it must be noted that it has became almost a certainity, thus marking an important land mark in the industrial history of India. Investments in selected scrips in cements section are sure to have rich benefits.

Technical Position Unsound

Despite all favourable news the market is not moving up simply because a bearish sentiment has now been created in the market by the withdrawal of a number of important operators from the market. Further there exists a good deal of overbought position in the market by weak holders. Taking advantage of the present position the notorious bears have commenced their hammering with vengeance. Hence the weakness of the market.

But it must be noted that the prices of industrial, cannot fall to very low levels, as they are sure to receive the support of the genuine investors, because of the sound industrial position in the country. The long-term outlook appears very bright though a small drop from present levels is not unlikely in near future.

DON'T SELL YOUR CONSCIENCE

Dasturji Noshirwan's Advice To Work For Human Welfare

That the celebrations of anniversaries of the great departed impress the younger generation and make them follow in their footsteps and even to emulate their deeds was stressed at a large meeting that was held at the All-bless Baug on Thursday evening, to celebrate the 38th death anniversary of that good Zoroastrian, Dr. Kaikhoshru N. Bahadurji. At the outset the Jashan ceremony, conducted in the true Persian style, was performed, Dasturji Saheb Sardar Noshirwan Kekobad and Dasturji Saheb Nusserwanji D. Garda being the officiating priests. Prayers for the repose of the souls of that great physician and also of the great departed in the past, were offered. This was followed by the Navjot ceremony of four poor Parsi children.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Erach R. Golwala dwelt on the benefits derived from celebrating the anniversaries of worthies whose mundane career had ended. He was glad the Dubash family had continued the good work undertaken for nearly four decades to keep afresh the memory of that great philanthropic doctor. After the death of late Mr. Hormasji Dubash they were glad to find his brother, Mr. Framroze, stepping into the breach and carrying on the good work uninterruptedly—for which he deserved credit.

WORK FOR PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

Dasturji Saheb Noshirwan, who presided, in his sonorous sermon, addressing the gathering spoke about Zoroaster's teaching for attainment of complete happiness. He took his audience to the days of the hoary past when there did not exist, in Iran, any true religion, and repression and infliction of pain to humanity was the order of the day. Then in response to prayers of an afflicted humanity God sent Zoroaster to this world, who taught the world at large to 'pray for nobility of mind and purity of heart.'

The speaker exhorted the audience to exert their utmost for the welfare of the people, that the attempt to seek the help of God to harass the public would only recoil on the evil-doer himself or herself, like a boomerang. He affirmed that Mr. Framroze was a true Zoroastrian as he followed the injunctions of that great Bactrian sage, and was doing what he could, for the welfare of his less fortunate co-religionists. Concluding, Dasturji Saheb reminded them of the four steps assigned by their prophet for human welfare, viz., good mind, knowledge, purity and disinterested prayers. In a thrilling peroration he said: "I appeal to you all, Zoroastrians, keep your hearts pure; don't sell your conscience, yielding to pressure or persuasion of anybody, howsoever influential; but do, boldly, what your conscience dictates you to do—which is the great injunction of Zoroaster."

LEAD PURE LIFE.

Ervad Framrose A. Bode also dwelt on the need of leading a pure life, casting aside their prejudices and hallucinations. He also thanked Mr. Dubash for his good work in keeping evergreen the memory of Dr. Bahadurji, which helped them to meet, together and cement 'camaraderie.'

Mr. Framroze Dubash thanked Dasturji Saheb for coming down specially from Poona for the functions, and thus preferring them to the invitation to the Governor's 'durbar' which was came off at Poona, also that evening.

About 1,000 persons took part in the dinner that followed. Guests dispersed after thanking the two brothers, Messrs. Framroze and Bejonji Dubash, for their labour of love, undergoing many hardships, and also thanking Mr. Eduljl Allbless for his help to the Dubash brothers in their work.

ENGLAND'S PERSONNEL FOR THIRD TEST

LONDON, August 9.

England's players in the third test match against India on 15th August will be selected from:

Allen, Robins, Hammond, Leyland, Verity, Fishlock, Hardstaff, Voce, Duckworth, Worthington, Fagg, Sims.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Shaik Hingoo, an Arab, who had been externed from Bengal for 15 years in 1934 under the Arms Smuggling Act by the Local Government, was sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment for violating the Government order by returning to Calcutta on Thursday when he was arrested by the port police.—U.P.

A flooded street near the Medical College, Lucknow.

GRAVE FLOOD SITUATION IN BIHAR

Patna-Ranchi And Arrah Roads Closed For Traffic

PATNA, Aug. 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, is receiving telegrams from different parts of the Province indicating that the high level of Ganges is causing great havoc.

A telegram from Bakhtiarpore District, Patna, says that six important villages of Diyara have been completely inundated. Five persons were drowned. The situation is grave.

Another telegram from Dighwara, Chapra, says that hundreds of villages near Santa Dighwara, Sitalpore, are under water. Acute distress is prevailing there. Relief boats are urgently needed.

Rajendra Babu has sanctioned some money for relief work in these two places but that is not sufficient. Funds with the Bihar Central Relief Committee are limited.

No other institutions or agencies excepting the Bihar Central Relief Committee are working for relief.

The Patna-Ranchi road has been closed for traffic due to the road being under two-feet water. The water level is steadily rising.

The Patna-Arrah road also is closed due to the causeways being flooded. The danger level at Goighar-Patna roads has now come to 16 feet and six inches.

Due to heavy rains the down line covering about half a mile between Jasidih and Sankerpore main line, E.I.R., has sank by four feet this morning.

The flood water of Sone river has risen to the maximum height at Bihta last night at 10. Water is beginning to fall from 4 this morning.—United Press.

CHAPRA IN DANGER

Ganges Rapidly Rising

PATNA, Aug. 8.

A telephonic message received from Chapra says that the Ganges is rising rapidly at Dighwara. Flood water has reached the level of 32½ feet. Further rise by a few feet will endanger the protecting 'bundh.' The railway line between Sonepore and Chapra is badly threatened.

A patrolling party headed by five Magistrates left for Chapra this afternoon. Other Magistrates on tour have been wired to hurry back to the headquarters.

The river Sarjoo has risen by one foot since yesterday. Constant rains are making the situation worse.

Another telephonic message from Bihta just received says that the Sone which had risen 20 feet, has gone down by 2 feet.—United Press.

GOMTI AND SAI STILL RISING

BENARES, Aug. 9.

The Commissioner of Benares Division, Mr. Pannalal, after visiting, the Jaunpur District has issued a statement about the flood situation in the district.

Both Gomti and Sai rivers are in high flood. The Sai is flowing over a bridge on Benares-Jaunpur Road. The Commissioner found it troublesome to cross it by boat and has prohibited the use of boats at this place. Passengers will have to use the railway bridge on which the railway authorities have kindly appointed an official to warn passengers about trains. Roads from Jaunpur to Kerakat, Machhalishhar, Shahganj and Badalapur are also under water in places and communication has been cut off. Both rivers have fairly high banks and, therefore, the number of villages at present under water is not large. Water in both, however, is still rising. The Gomti flows through the heart of Jaunpur City and is traversed by the famous bridge built by Akbar. Its water is about 15 feet higher than the normal and a quarter of the city is under water. The Collector and the Municipal authorities are doing everything to help the people to vacate their houses and to provide accommodation and other necessities for them.

No special anxiety exists beyond the fact that the river is still steadily rising.—A. P.

RELIEF TO FLOOD VICTIMS

Hindu Anath Ashram's Efforts To Collect Funds

BOMBAY, August 9.

Sjt. Devidas Ghosh, Secretary, Shree Hindu Anath Ashram, Bombay, communicated, on Thursday, the following telegram to Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., Lucknow:—

"Inmates Shree Hindu Anath Ashram collecting money and clothing for the flood-stricken. Please wire relief quarters."

Subsequently the reply telegram has been received to the following effect from Lucknow, dated 8th:—

"Your telegram, thanks. Send relief Baba Raghavdas, Congress Committee, Gorakhpur, and Provincial Congress Committee, Lucknow.—Mohanlal Saxena."

Now, therefore, Sjt. Ghosh informs that the procession of collection of funds for the flood-victims will start from 11th inst. (Tuesday) and he appeals to the good sense of the major heads and organizations to take up the cause. Seeking support from all quarters, Sjt. Ghosh requests the leaders of the respective bodies to come forward and join in the campaign of flood-relief.

OLYMPIC GAMES SURPRISES

Japan Wins Marathon In 2 Hours 29 mts. : Women's High-Jump Claimed By Hungary

BERLIN, Aug. 9.

OLYMPICS MARATHON:

Winner Son (Japan): two hours 29 minutes, 19 and two-tenths seconds.

Second, Harper (Great Britain) two hours, 31 minutes, 23 and two-tenths seconds.

Third, Nan (Japan): two hours 31 minutes 42 seconds.

The final in women's high-jump:—C. Sak (Hungary): 1.60 metres, jumping: 1.62 jump-off. O. Dam (Great Britain) 1.60 repeated. Jump-off, Kaun (Germany) 1.60 failed jump-off.—Reuter.

Britain Wins 1600-Meter Relay Final

BERLIN, August 9.

The final in men's 1,600 metres' relay results:—

Great Britain: Time: Three minutes nine and one-tenth seconds; America three minutes 11 seconds; Germany three minutes, eleven and eight-tenths seconds.

Women's 400-metres relay:

America 46 and nine-tenths seconds equalling the Olympic record; Great Britain, 47 and six-tenths seconds; Canada 47 and eight-tenths seconds.

Finals in Men's 400-Metres Relay:—

America 39 and eight-tenths seconds, a world record; Italy 41 and one-tenth seconds; Germany 41 and two-tenths seconds.

Swimming:—Men's 100-metres: Freestyle Czik (Hungary) 57 and six-tenths seconds; Yusa (Japan) 57 and nine-tenths seconds; Arai (Japan) 58 seconds.—Reuter's Special.

Britain's Elimination

LONDON, August 8.

In the Olympic Soccer, Poland beat Great Britain by five goals to four.

Half-time score was two one. Britain has been eliminated from the tournament.—Reuter.'s Special.

Records were broken and rebroken when the swimming events began.

In the 100 metres, three Japanese, Arai, Yusa and Taguchi returned 57 point 5 seconds beating the Olympic record.

In women's 200 metres' breast stroke, Maehata (Japan) 3 minutes one nine-tenths seconds an Olympic record.

In athletics, 400 metres relay American team equalled the world record of 40 seconds in winning semi-final. German women's team made a world record 46 point 4 seconds in 400 metres relay, Britain was second.

Britain's men's team in 16,000 metres relay, entered the final winning heat in 3 minutes 14 and four-tenths seconds. Americans won their heat in 3 minutes 13 seconds—Reuter.

Germany Beats Afghanistan

In the Olympic Hockey tournament Germany beat Afghanistan by four goals to one.

Half-time score was Germany 1, Afghanistan 0. Sultan ' scored Afghanistan's goal.—Reuter.

KING'S SURPRISE FOR PUBLIC

LONDON, August 8.

Piloted by Flight Lt. Fielden Captain of the King's flight, the King left the Heathrow aerodrome, Middlesex for France this afternoon.

The place of departure was a complete surprise to the public as His Majesty had been expected to fly from Windsor where many had gathered to see the departure but instead the King motored to Heathrow. Only a few policemen were present when the 'plane took off.

The journey across the Channel from Lympne took only 14 minutes. His Majesty landed at Calais from where he proceeds by train to Sibenik, Jugoslavia, a port on the Dalmatian coast where he embarks on Lady Yule's yacht "Nahlin" probably on the morning of August 10. "Nahlin" will be escorted during the cruise by destroyers "Grafton" and "Glowworm".

The Greek Government has received a notification that His Majesty may visit some Greek Islands 'incognito.' It is understood that His Majesty will spend the holiday as the Duke of Lancaster.—Reuter.

CALAIS, August 8.

The King landed at St. Inglevert Aerodrome, motored into Calais and continued his journey in the Strasburg-Vienna express.—Reuter.

NO WATER SCARCITY FOR CONGRESS SESSION

Experiments Dispel Scare

BUT SAVDA CITY FATHERS IMITATE FAIZPUR'S OPPOSITION TACTICS

(From Our Correspondent.)

FAIZPUR, Aug. 8.

Professor S. R. Bhagwat, L.C.E., Chief Officer of the Poona Municipality is coming here on Sunday morning the 9th instant. Mr. Bhagwat has already sent to the Reception Committee some valuable suggestions regarding the construction of the Congress Nagar. Mr. Nariman with a competent water and sanitary expert is reaching Faizpur on the 9th instant. Mr. Mhatre, architect, is also coming along with them. Both the Savda and Faizpur municipalities have been informed of this and they are requested to take advantage of these arrivals and explain their difficulties and arrange for their removal by mutual co-operation.

ATTEMPTS OF OPPOSITION.

Some educated and wealthy persons met at Faizpur on the 2nd instant and sought to speak on behalf of the Lewa Samaj. As a matter of fact, Lewa Samaj is a very big Samaj and they are accustomed to meet at Padalse in thousands. This was demonstrated only lately. These few persons to the extent of about 100 are reported to have passed a resolution that the persons of this Samaj are free to assist or cooperate with the Congress Session in their individual capacity, while the Samaj as such is not in favour of Congress Session being held here.

On the 2nd instant, the President of the Faizpur Municipality was approached by Mr. V. V. Dastane and Mr. Dadasaheb Chaudhari in connection with the resolution passed by the Municipality, expressing its doubts and fears regarding the water supply and the sanitary arrangements in case the session is held here.

The President explained the resolution and expressed his sorrow at the Municipality being described in papers as un-patriotic; but admitted that if he were satisfied with the facts and figures and on expert advice about the resolution, he would be only too glad to advice the members of the Board to give full co-operation to the Reception Committee, in the water and sanitary arrangements.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, President, M. P. C. C. is going to come over here on the 11th instant and it is expected that there will be free exchange of views between him and the president and members of the Faizpur Municipality.

The Municipality of Savda has passed yesterday a similar resolution.

WHAT IS BACK OF IT?

It is really strange that when the practical demonstration of pumping out and the testing the capacity of the wells in the area to be used for the session is going on and when the water refuses to go down after the pump has worked for 3-4 hours at 5,600 gallons per hour that the members of both of these Municipalities should be still doubtful regarding the water supply.

CONGRESS WORKERS BUSY AT FAIZPUR

Encouraging Response To Appeal For Funds

FAIZPUR, August 8.

The work of testing capacity of wells is going on and two engines and pumps have begun their working. Four wells have been tested and the results till now have abundantly proved that the water supply promises to be satisfactory. There are at present 16 workers here looking to the various departments of the Reception Committee.

In East Khandesh Collections are going on rapidly. Mr. Rajmal Seth of Jamner, President of the Collection Committee personally contributed Rs. 1,000 and has decided to completely devote himself to the work in the District, and in Maharashtra. He, accompanied by Mr. Deokinandan Secretary of the same Committee worked at Jalgaon and within a few hours took the Jalgaon figure to Rs. 1,200.

At Bhusaval Mr. Rajmal Seth and Deokinandan were joined by Mr. Anna Saheb Dastane, Mr. Punamchand Onkardas, Treasurer of the Reception Committee and Mr. Babu Singh, a prominent Congress worker who together collected Rs. 1,000. Next day they worked in Bodwad and Varangaon in Bhusawal Taluka and Edlabad collecting Rs. 450 and Rs. 125 respectively. Abasaheb Deshmukh helped in Edlabad in the collection work.

Mr. Shankarseth Kabre, president of the District Congress Committee with the help of Mr. P. C. Joshi and Mr. Kabre, pleader, collected Rs. 1,200 in Erandol Taluka. The Yawal Bar has locally collected and sent Rs. 1,000. They are going to tour in the Taluka during this week.

Application for permission of the Government for using the land for the purposes of the Congress has been sent to the Collector of East Khandesh, through the legal advisers of the Reception Committee.—United Press.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1936.

The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India.

In R. A. (First) Examination, **first class first with Distinction (or honours) and cent per cent passes.**

In **Chartered Insurance** (A.C.I.I.), the best and largest results in India with **two distinctions** (or Honours).

In **D. Com.** (**I.M.C.**) the largest number of passes in complete diplomas with **five Distinctions** (or Honours) and in **Business Management** Diplomas **All successful candidates** in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are **Davar's College men.**

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World Reflections

Turkey Empowered To Remilitarise Straits

Dardanelles Problem Solved By Montreux Convention

(FROM OUR LONDON CORESPONDENT)

On Monday (July 20) the first Peace Treaty revision by agreement was concluded, in the shape of the new regime for the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. Turkey gained power to remilitarise the Straits, and Turkish soldiers duly marched into the territory with pomp and ceremony on Tuesday.

The difference of opinion between the British on one side and the French, Turkish, Roumanians and Russians on the other, has been settled by giving Turkey power to allow unlimited warships of her allies only, or of League members if collective action is ever taken by the League in future, through the Straits in time of war. In effect, Turkey is engaged to apply an impartial 'regime' as long as she is neutral; but her accession to a Franco-Rumanian-Russian system of pacts is now inevitable. For, Turkey's dictator knows well enough what Mussolini meant three years ago, when he said that Italy's historic mission lay in Asia Minor and Africa. And if German or Italian expansion into the Balkans and East Mediterranean should proceed quick enough to alarm the members of the Balkan 'bloc' Turkey will be found with Russia. On the face of it, it would seem that British interest too, lay with Turkey and Russia. On the face of it, that the first major post-war treaty to be revised by agreement should have elicited visions of contending sovereign interests in a traditionally contentious region. —("Time and Tide," London)

In these days of defiances, deadlocks and breakdowns, the happy ending of the Montreuse Conference seem almost too good to be true. Little more than a week ago there was an ugly conflict over the British proposals, which, while they served no British interests, plainly disserved those of Russia and France and even of the League itself.

PREPARATION FOR WAR AND NOT PEACE.

Fortunately good sense prevailed in Downing Street, and the proposals were dropped. The new Convention is on the face of it, a preparation for 'war' and not for 'peace', for it authorises Turkey to refortify the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. But what is important is that Turkey did not try to jump the claim. She asked for international consent to the revision of the Treaty of Lausanne, and Mr. Bruce (who made an admirable chairman of the conference), expressed the general view when he said that her representactives had done more than solve a Turkish problem—they had set an example to the world. Nor is this all. The Montreux Convention recognises the League as the supreme arbiter on the opening or closing of the Straits in war-time, and it makes the fairest possible provision for the rights of the Powers within and without the Black Sea. Nine States (including Japan) have affixed their signatures: Italy may sign when Mussolini thinks it suits him. Pessimists, of course, will say that all we have got is another piece of paper. But there are good and bad pieces of paper, and this at any rate is one of the better sort. —(The "New Statesman and Nation", London).

The signature at Montreux last Monday evening of a Straits Convention to replace the Lausanne Agreement of 1923 must be hailed, in these days of small results, as a notable event.

It was the first international conference of a political character for the past three or four years which can be called a real success; and the convention is, as the Japanese Delegate specifically recalled, the first international agreement signed by Japan since she left the League. The result has entirely justified the method which Turkey adopted of seeking treaty revision by pacific means.

It shows that revision by negotiations will work, and should encourage those, who wish to make Article 19 of the Covenant of the League a reality, though Turkey refrained from invoking that Article in the present instance, owing to the position of Japan as a non-member State. Turkish troops re-occupied the Straits area on the morning after the signature. This act was technically irregular, since none of the parties had ratified and Italy, having refused to appear at Montreaux, had not even signed. But nobody is likely to cavail at this anticipation of the results of the agreement.—(The "Spectator", London.)

The montreux Agreement has demonstrated once more the dangers of collective pacts. So many international agreements, pacts and understandings have beeen concluded that no one knows what obligations even a simple pledge can bring. It has also shown that there is a certain distrust of our new Germany.

It would be probably exaggerating to say, as some diplomats do, that the Montreaux Agreement decided in which camp Britain is to stand, but her sudden change of front was certainly surprising. Under these circumstances Germany must be very careful. It would be a mistake to accept a League invitation just now; on the other hand one must realise that insolation would be the only alternative. It is necessary to realise that Britain still clings to the League and the simultaneous return of Germany and Italy might normalise European politics, whilst stubborn refusal might only complicate matters and cast upon us the stigma of distrust.—("The "Berliner Tageblatt", Berlin.)

SOUTH AFRICAN PROTECTORATES.

General Hertzog continues his campaign for the annexation of the South African Protectorates in spite of the gentle rebukes administered by the Dominions Secretary.

Much anxiety was caused among the natives a few weeks ago by the General's announcement that the Union was to "take over Swazi land in two years' time", and Bechuanaland and Basutoland soon afterwards. This suggestion flatly contradicted the pledge given in the Memorandum agreed upon by Mr. Thomas and General Hertzog last year that no transference would take place until native opinion and the British Parliament had been consulted. Last week Mr. Malcolm MacDonald announced that the Government intended to abide by the provisions of the Memorandum. He stated at the same time that the generous offer of £35,000 made by the Union for development in the Protectorates had been rejected owing to suspicion among the natives. Blandishments having failed, the Union Government is now resorting to threats. According to a Conservative questioner in the House on Tuesday (July 21), responsible persons in the Union are considering the imposition of penal tariffs against the Protectorates in order to help the natives to change their minds. British rule in Africa has not been notoriously progressive; yet no native in the whole continent would willingly surrender himself to the tender mercies of General Hertzog. In view of this fact, a definite statement that no transference in any forseeable future is contemplated would do much to clear the air.—(The "New Statesman and Nation", London.)

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NAVY.

London is conducting now semi-official but serious conversations with representatives of the Russian Navy. This is all the more interesting as nobody knows much about the effective strength of their fleet.

It is fairly safe to say that as far as cruisers and the bigger ships are concerned the Soviets have not got much to show, but at the same time nothing is known about the number of other units such as submarines, mine-layers, destroyers etc. It is hardly necessary to mention that this is an open contravention of the League rule which prescribes that "members of the League undertake to exchange information about the relative strength of their armed forces, about their army and navy armaments and about the progress of their war-industry."

As the British Naval and Military Record reports, the Soviet Government refused to give any information about their navy for publication in the 1935 edition of "Fleets", which is a catalogue of all the navies of the world.—"Berliner Tageblatt", Berlin.

LOCARNO CONFERENCE

The British Government is continually applying delaying tactics. The present conference in London is regarded by the Foreign Office merely as a preliminary conversation whereas the French and the Belgians naturally insist that it is the legal successor to the conference prescribed in Locarno Treaty. Yet, the Foreign Office is delaying decision until the autumn when it hopes to get Italy and Germany to the debating table.

This is a very laudable hope but there is not the slightest basis for it. The Germans and the Italians may refuse to come to the table until they have got away with some more threats of blackmail, if other demands of theirs are not fulfilled. The delaying tactics of the Foreign Office will not yield satisfactory results.—("Echo de Paris", Paris).

Indian News From Here And There

Five Year Plan For C. P.

REORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND OF SALES OF PRODUCTS

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, August. 8.

In connection with the resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to draw up a five years' plan for the economic and industrial development of the Central Provinces, carried in the C. P. Legislative Council in 1935, the local Government has made a general survey of the many schemes which have been investigated by the Department of Industries and other departments of Government.

Among the schemes provisionally considered suitable for adoption is one regarding the expansion of industrial education in the province. With a view to meet the increasing demand for industrial education, it was considered necessary to open one Government School of Handicrafts in each division and an aided industrial school at each district headquarters, where sufficient scope existed for such a school. In addition to three Government schools at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Akola, there are six Government-aided industrial schools at Amraoti, Saugor, Dhamtari, Chandametta, Khamgaon and Chanda. Nine new places have been selected for opening of new schools. The scheme would cost about Rs. 2,36,068. It is also proposed that the entire industrial survey should be placed under a special officer, the approximate cost of which would be Rs. 60,000.

NO LABOUR BOARD.

Regarding feasibility of the formation of a Labour Board for the collection of statistics regarding the condition of the workers employed in the organised factories and mines, it is thought that the mere constitution of a Labour Board would not be of any help in improving the statistical information. The proposal is, therefore, dropped.

The subject of organisation of provincial industrial exhibitions was discussed at the Fifth Industries Conference held in Simla and it was decided that an annual All-India Industrial Exhibition should be organised under Government auspices and held in rotation in the provinces, at the centre and in such States as are willing to come into the scheme, the primary object of the exhibition should be to bring sellers and buyers in contact. It is considered that it is better to hold the exhibitions once in two years or even in five years as too frequent exhibitions would deteriorate into ordinary fairs.

NEED OF MUSEUM

The investigations made show that it is now universally recognised that a Commercial Museum is essential for the industrial development and commercial progress of a country. The Museum should contain all the raw material available in the province, manufactured products and maps showing areas of raw materials and industries, transport facilities. It is suggested that the Museum may be housed in the economic section of the Central Museum, Nagpur, to save the cost of erecting a new building.

The question of improving the brass-ware industry was last taken up in 1927. The Inspector of Industrial Schools carried out experiments into improved methods of pressing brass-ware at the Government School of Handicrafts, Nagpur, with encouraging results. It was proposed to appoint a brass work Instructor for demonstrating at Bhandra, which is a centre of the Industry in the province, the improved methods and appliances in the manufacture of brass hollowware.

INDUSTRIAL FILMS.

The preparation of industrial cinema films for exhibition and propaganda has been engaging the attention of the Department since 1928. It is proposed to prepare in the first instance a cinema film on the evolution of a cart wheel, with a view to bring the advantages of improved methods to the notice of agriculturists. The film was proposed to be exhibited on the cinema of the Agricultural Department which had a travelling lorry fitted for the purpose. The proposal is pending for want of funds.

There are no regular sugar factories in the Central Provinces. Recently the sugar industry in India has developed considerably and it was pointed out by competent observers at the Sugar Conference that the industry was expanding at a rate which was not healthy. It is considered that all that could be done for the present is to popularise the manufacture of sugar by the open-pan process.

ORGANISATION OF SALES

Following the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, which laid great stress on the creation of finance and marketing facilities for the cottage industries, it is proposed that in order that some material results may be obtained an organisation on the lines of large industrial concerns may be created. In this connection it was advised that industries which have scope for development should be chosen and technical advisers should be appointed for the same. A sales manager with adequate staff would also be necessary. It is further suggested that the organisation should be established for five years at the first instance and it proves a commercial success a limited liability public company could be established and the business of the organisation could be handed over to that company.

The present three glass factories in the province do not produce glass bangles and beads. It is suggested that the oldest factory at Gondia should have a bangle making department at the cost of Government and necessary staff for this could be recruited from Firozabad in U. P., which the best established centre of this industry in India. The scheme would cost about Rs. 10,000 for the present.

RUSH OF VOTERS ON LAST DAY

Sixteen Thousand Enrolled; Congress Contributes 4,000

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Aug. 9.

With the expiry of the period fixed for enrollment to-day, various political organisations are active throughout the province and stage has been set for the forthcoming elections in Sind. There was a rush to-day at the Collector's office where scores of election workers collected to hand in their enrollment forms and the election department had the busiest day.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press show that about 16,000 applications were received from all constituencies from among which 300 were rejected, 1,000 were returned for want of requisite information about 2,000 are still under scrutiny. Out of these 16,000 nearly 50 per cent were women voters a feature being the large number of "purdah" ladies enrolling.

The Congress enrolled about 4,000 voters. The rolls will be published in September after which objections will be heard by the Judge of Small Causes Court. This might occupy one month after which the rolls will finally be published and by the middle of December nomination papers will be invited from candidates.

The elections are likely to take place on February 1937.

"At Home" To Homoeopaths

(From Our Correspondent).

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Homoeopathic Medical Association, an "At Home" to Drs. G. B. Patel and R. R. Thakar, of Vile-Parle, was given at Hahnamann Pharmacy near Vile-Parle station on Sunday when tributes were paid to Drs. R. R. Thakar and G. B. Patel, representatives of India at the World Conference of Homoeopaths. Dr. P. Rai. K. Buxi, of Matunga, presided. Several Allopaths also were present.

PEGU BAZAR STRIKE CALLED OFF

Commissioner Orders Suspension Of Civic Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)
RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The Deputy Commissioner of Pegu passed orders suspending the execution of the Municipal Committees resolution asking the stall-holders in the passages to shift immediately to other places. On a representation by the permanent shopkeepers the Municipal Committee passed that order particularly for the sake of sanitation and avoiding dangers of fires. The stall-holders about 80 in number went on a strike as a protest against that order and appealed through the leading citizens to the Deputy Commissioner to stay that order till end of October as in Buddhist belief none should change place during the Buddhist Lent.

The strike has been called off and the stall-holders have gone back to business

PRIVATE MOTOR BUSES STRIKE.

The drivers and the sparemen of the private motor buses plying in Rangoon who went on a strike recently represented their grievances through some leading Burmans to the Commissioner of Police. During discussion it is reported the Police Commissioner gave sympathetic hearing and agreed to give concessions as far as possible within the present Motor Vehicles Rules. But the strikers demand full satisfaction and have decided to carry on until such time as their demands are granted.

FIRST BURMAN SECRETARY

It is learnt that U Kyaw Tha, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant in Port Trust Office, Rangoon, will be appointed to officiate as Secretary in place of Mr. Witcher who is proceeding on leave next month, being the first Burman to hold such office in Rangoon Port Trust. He is the brother of U Kyaw Min, I.C.S., lately posted to Burma Secretariat as Deputy Secretary, Education Department.

C. P. Bohras Support Muslim League

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, August 8.

At a meeting of the Bohras of C. P. held at Jafar Manzil, Burhanpur, some time back, it was decided to form the C. P. and Berar Bohra League with a view to take part in the elections to the Provincial Assembly in co-operation with the proposed Muslim League (C. P. Branch).

Mr. Shaikh Daud, M. A., was elected President. Messrs. Taherali, Abbas Ali Kamal, Abbas Ali Haji and Seth Abdulla Bhai as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Abbas Ali, Pleader, Burhanpur, as Secretary.

Helping Sind Govt's Building Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Aug. 9.

Mr. Croad, Superintending Engineer, Central Aviation Division who was on a flying visit to Karachi is staying at Government House. It is understood he will discuss the question of the building programme now before the Sind Government.

Bhil Poet Alleged To Have Stabbed Wife And Attempted Suicide

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, August 9.

The Bhil poet Laxman is alleged to have stabbed his wife with pen-knife and then to have attempted suicide. Both are in a serious condition. The cause of his action is not known.

Polyglot Weekly For Karwar

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARWAR (By Mail.)

The "Nagarik" (or "Citizen"), as the long and eagerly awaited new weekly organ of the Karnatak Civic Education League is named, has come out under the editorship of Mr. M. V. Godbole, proprietor of the Central Printing Press.

The debut of this polyglot weekly (printed in English, Marathi and Kanarese) appears to have been well received by the public, to judge from the references made to it in the press as well as by prominent members of the local public.

"Official Interference In U. P."

Circular For Propaganda Against Congressmen Unearthed?

U. P. Congress Committee Enquiry's Findings Re. Municipal And District Board Elections

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, August 9.

It is understood the Committee appointed by Sjt. Kidwai, President, U. P. Congress Committee, to enquire into the alleged official interference in Municipal and District Board elections, held recently in the U. P., has completed its inquiry, and its report is almost ready now. The Committee is reported to have taken evidence of witnesses in different places in the U. P. and came to the conclusion that there was official interference in elections in various districts of the U. P.

The Committee, it is stated, has unearthed a circular letter alleged to have been issued by the Minister of Local Self-Government to some persons which is interpreted to be against Congressmen and the election of Congressmen as chairmen of local bodies, lest the Congress should gain accession of strength in election to legislatures.

I am told this circular forms part of the report. I understand a copy of this report will be sent to Mr. Clay, Finance Member, U. P. Government. The report is said to contain allegations of persons who gave evidence before the Committee, but their names are said to be not disclosed. I further understand a representation being also sent to Mr. Clay, pointing out how under the guise of rural development, some Government officials are carrying on anti-Congress propaganda in villages. It is alleged, in some places, rural development vans are entrusted to candidates of the National Agriculturist Party who carry on propaganda against Congressmen.

It may be noted there were complaints of official interference in the last elections to local bodies. The matter was raised in the Council by Mr. Chintamani, and Government ordered an enquiry. The Congress, on its part, also instituted an enquiry.

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SENT AN INNOCENT MAN TO JAIL!
FURY
GOT INTO PEOPLE AND INCITED THEM TO MOB RULE!
FURY
DROVE THEM TO TAKING JUSTICE INTO THEIR OWN HANDS!
BUT—
FURY
WAS NOT GREAT ENOUGH TO CONQUER A YOUNG COUPLE'S LOVE!
FURY
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Low Scoring In Week-End Cricket

Enthusiastic and large crowds watched the matches at the Kennedy Sea-face during the week-end.

The Prabhu Young Cricketers were the winners on Sunday against the Hindu Gymkhana 'B' at the latter's ground with 211 (for 8) as against 158 on Sunday. The Hindu Gymkhana batted first. K. H. Jobanputra made 86. D. S. Talpade and W. S. Kothare took 5 and 2 wickets, conceding 42 and 28 runs respectively.

The Prabhu Young Cricketers batted for three hours before the stumps were drawn at the close, striking 211 of which M. B. Rao contributed 74. The eighth wicket partnership between K. S. Rane and A. R. Navalker beginning after their side had just passed their rivals' total, exhibited some enterprising cricket towards the close, delighting the crowds. Rane hit up 41 and Navalker 20, the former coming forward and hitting up every ball. Shivram took 4 wickets for 34.

The Hindu Gymkhana sustained one more defeat on Sunday when its 'A' team played against New Hindus Cricket Club at the Esplanade Maidan.

The New Hindus who played first were skitted out for 57, Chandrana taking 6 wickets for 16 and Seth 3 for 12.

The Hindu Gymkhana which followed was in its turn skittled out for 45, Bait, Gupte and Metha taking 5, 2 and 2 wickets each for 17, 9 and 19 runs respectively. Seth was the only player who reached the two digit score (with 16).

Scores:—

NEW HINDUS CRICKET CLUB.

G. B. Sitap c Dalaya b Seth 11, Varadkar b Chandrana 17; S N Pitale b Seth 0; B M Chawan c Dalaya b Seth 5; Melekar not out 1; K. T. Mehta run out 5; G. N. Bhole b Chandrana 0; B. K. Gupte b Chandrana 8; S. Bait b Chandrana 2; V. N. Maemekar b Chandrana 6; S. N. Masurekar b Chandrana 1; Extra 1; Total 51.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

S. N. Mehta 0 for 8; S. C. Seth 4 for 12; Kangi 0 for 11; Chandrana 6 for 16; Bhave 0 for 9.

HINDU GYM. 'A'

S. C. Seth c Varadkar b Gupte 16; G. M. Dalaya b Soma Devji 5; B. R. Patel l.b.w. b Soma Devji 5; B. C. V. Mehta b Soma Devji 8; L. V. Bhave c Chawan, b Gupte 0; C. H. Chandrana b Soma Devji 2; K. R. Lotwala l.b.w. b K. T. Mehta 0; U. M. Merchant b S. D. Bait 2; S. N. Mehta c Varadkar b Mehta 1; T. P. Telang not out 4; K. G. Shah run out 2, Extra 0; Total 45.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Mehta 2 for 19; S. D. Bait 5 for 17; Gupte 2 for 9.

On Saturday the Hindu Gymkhana had a comfortable win over the Bombay Gas Company Cricket Club at the Kennedy Sea-face.

The Gas Company batting first made 68 of which Mahajan contributed 36. Jobanputra took 6 wickets conceding on 15 runs.

The Hindu Gymkhana made 114 for 8 hitting it up in an hour and half at the close of play. Richards, Rehman and Katkar shared the bowling honours.

Scores:—

BOMBAY GAS C. C. C.

R. S. Mahajan l.b.w. (N) b Gokhale 36; J. Ramsey c and b Jobanputra 1; Kirtiker b Navalker 1; A. Elisha c Navalkar, b Jobanputra 0; G. Richards c Gang Naik b Jobanputra 0; Madkeikar l.b.w. b Navalkar 2; A. Rehman c Bhagwat b Jobanputra 7; G. B. Katker b Gokhale 0; C. Rodrigues c K. S. Shete b Jobanputra 3; L. Boulter (Capt) not out 2; A. Bhalerao c Vishram b Jobanputra 1; Extras 15; Total 68.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

K. H. Jobanputra 6 for 15; Navalkar 2 for 22; A. N. Gokhale 2 for 16.

HINDU GYM. 'B'.

N. D. Engineer c behind wicket by Mahajan b Richards 4; S. V. Gangnaik b Bhalerao 8; P. L. Badami c Rodrigues b Rehman 5; K. H. Jobanputra b Rehman 37; C. S. Bhagwat c Madkeikar b Richards 10; K. S. Shete c and b Richards 31; Hiralal K. Shah c Bhalerao b Katkar 14; A. N. Gokhale b Katkar 2; A. R. Navalkar not out 1; J. V. Saraiya and P. Vishram did not bat; Extras 2; Total 114 (for 8 wickets).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

G. Richards 3 for 57; A. Rehman 2 for 29; A. Bhalerao 1 for 14; G. Katkar 2 for 12.

B. B. & C. I. VS. ISLAM GYM.

The B. B. and C. I. Traffic Sports were the visitors at the Islam Gymkhana on Sunday. The latter scored 168, Heptullah and A. A. Peerbhoy striking 68 and 56 respectively and Desai and Ambre taking 4 and 3 wickets giving only 47 and 18 runs respectively. Their rivals made 65, Gonsalves and Vaidya scoring 24 and 27. Hasan Mia took 4 wickets for 13 and G. N. Laljee and Y. N. Laljee took 2 wickets each for 21 and 18 runs respectively.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS VS. ISLAM GYM.

On Saturday the Young Zoroastrians were the visitors at the Islam Gymkhana.

The Islam declared at 97 for 7, A. A. Hakim contributing 51, and Wadia and J. Daruwala taking 3 and 2 wickets conceding only 15 and 37 runs respectively.

The Zoroastrians made 46 for 6 at the close of play, of which Wadia contributed 23. Heptulla took 3 wickets for 13 runs and Hasan Mia 2 for 21.

BANDRA GYM. VS. PARSI GYM.

The Bandra Gymkhana were the visitors at the Parsi Gymkhana on Sunday.

The visitors playing first made 192, A. C. Pareira, E. G. Pareira, R. L. Fairman and W. T. Fernandes making 41, 38, 31 and 30 runs respectively. Kalapesi took 5 wickets for 30 runs, F. K. F. Nariman 3 for 69 and R. S. Baria 2 for 40.

The Parsi Gymkhana followed with 89, Kapadia contributing 29. G. Richards took 6 wickets for 54 runs and P. Hendriques 2 for 8.

B. B. & C. I. VS. PARSI GYM.

The B. B. and C. I. Loco Works were the visitors at the Parsi Gymkhana on Saturday.

The home team were the winners with 114, Kalapesi contributing 46 and D. R. Havewala, Bhagwandas and J. Khote took 3, 4 and 2 wickets conceding only 46, 32 and 11 runs respectively.

The Loco Works replied with 80, Gonsalves contributing 27.

J. F. Havewala and F. K. F. Nariman took 2 and 6 wickets for 26 and 23 runs respectively.

"Surest Way Of Establishing Mass Contact"

(continued from page 1)

tempt should be made to arrive at a solution on this issue, and he was in honour bound to try his best to arrive at a solution.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE ISSUE.

Q:—Does the question of "offices" form an essential condition for the success of the negotiations?

A:—No. In my opinion the issue of acceptance or non-acceptance is not the real issue. The real issue is how best to oppose and wreck the new constitution and force the hands of the Government to accept our demand for a Constituent Assembly. Every one will agree that this issue should not be a matter of principle. It is a question of strategy. It depends, whether acceptance of office can be effectively helpful in wrecking the constitution. I feel if it can be so proved then no one can have any reasonable objection to it.

"To me the parliamentary programme of the Congress has value only in proportion to its capacity for developing the mass struggle outside the legislatures."

Q:—What are the election prospects in Maharashtra?

A:—The Mahratha farmer is, I am sure, behind the Congress, because he now knows that the Congress alone has stood in the past, and now stands by the peasants and the masses through thick and thin, no matter what sacrifice it might be called upon to make. The younger section of the non-Brahmins, has been disgusted with the self-seeking and job hunting policy of some so-called leaders of the Non-Brahmin Party. They will, I am sure, rally round the Congress, for they now realise that under the Congress banner alone, they can best serve the masses and the peasants.

"By the time of the elections, the awakening of the electorate in Maharashtra would be such that the Congress would top the polls."

ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIZPUR.

Mr. Shankerrao then referred to the arrangements at Faizpur for the December session of the Indian National Congress.

"The arrangements are going on satisfactorily. It is a new experiment that we are attempting, because, for the first time since the birth of the Indian National Congress, its plenary session is going to be held in a village. We feel confident that it will be a success.

"The doubts and objections given expression to in certain quarters, are partly due to the apprehensions of some people who are not accustomed to see such huge gatherings, as the sessions of the Congress, in a small place like Faizpur. I am thankful to those who are solicitous towards the cause, I would humbly suggest to those who raise doubts about our success, that if we are left to ourselves, our work will progress better.

"We are succeeding in the principal object that the Congress should establish contact with the masses. The people from the surrounding villages, especially peasants, are showing keen enthusiasm and have promised us help in their own humble way.

"The little opposition that occasionally finds its way into the newspapers from time to time, is, I think, from interested quarters. The enrolment of Reception Committee members has already begun in right earnest in the East Khandesh district.

APPEAL TO MAHARASHTRIANS.

"From the 15th August, enrolment all over the Province will begin. I appeal to all the generous-minded people in Maharashtra, irrespective of class, creed and party, to make this unique session of the Congress in Maharashtra a grand success worthy of its past. This is a revolutionary experiment which will open a new chapter in the history of the Congress and its success will be a credit to the people of Maharashtra."

Mr. Shankerrao Deo will be leaving for Faizpur to-night (Monday.)

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY

(Continued From Page 16)

for the lepers in the homes provided is limited and when these are full the streets will continue to be crowded with them. It is a serious menace to the health of the citizens as these people use freely the benches and all the conveniences and foul the public places when in a condition to spread infection. So this is a most vital problem and it is very desirable that Central Government should be moved to take some drastic measures in the matter as early as possible.

The question of beggars further bristles with several difficulties. They are not ordinary beggars as are found in European cities but India has got its religious beggars who will continue to be beggars from generation to generation. This is a problem very difficult to handle but if we leave these religious beggars then I think with the assistance of the Central Government something can be done.

Now as regards the hawkers. They constitute a nuisance with the connivance and tacit consent of the Municipality is spreading over Bombay gradually and it is feared that unless some measures are taken Bombay will fall a victim to this scourge. I do not object to roving hawkers with food-stuffs and provisions for the convenience of middle class people and people living in small tenements as Bombay is short of market facilities, but I strongly object to roving hand-cart hawkers selling cloth and hardwares and to hawkers occupying permanently foot-paths in the best parts of Bombay. In fact the latter are not hawkers in any sense of the word but they are shop-keepers in the real sense of the term whom the Municipality to its utter disgrace maintains under a system which ought to be revolutionised at the earliest opportunity. These so-called foot-path-hawkers squat in the self-same places day after day, month after month and year after year with a sort of roof over their heads and a raised platform under them on the foot-paths meant for and built for people. Toleration of this sort of hawkers is causing the ruination of the Municipal markets and of other private markets too and entailing serious loss to proper shop-keepers. Foot-paths have been constructed at an enormous cost and their use is denied to the pedestrians who are driven to walk on the roads and take the risk of losing their lives in the heavy traffic of Bombay. Side by side with their wide prevalence is the mania of stall board projection in Bombay. Most of the shops in Bombay have stall board projections. However deep a shop may be an Indian merchant chooses to project out his stall-board 2 or 3 feet on the roadway and transacts his business from the stall-board. These stall board project at times on narrow foot-paths meant for pedestrians and in some cases they absorb the whole of the foot-path. One cannot understand why these stall-boards are at all tolerated. I am aware that these stall-board projections fetch an income of nearly one lac of rupees to the Municipality per annum but the Municipality has no need of such income. The sooner it goes away the better. Apart from the above, the rents of several of these stall-board projections are not even collected this giving a free licence to these people to carry on this sort of encroachment upon the public thoroughfares and foot-paths. Unless Bombay is immediately relieved of these above-mentioned shop-keeper-hawkers on the foot-path and all stall-board projections removed one can never expect to have "Brighter and cleaner Bombay."

The above is not an exhaustive treatment of the subject. There are severally equally important points to be still touched but looking to the expanse of this article, I have to cry halt, though I revert to the subject in the near future.

Support To Arya Marriage Bill

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The Arya Marriage Validation Bill of Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta was strongly supported at a Conference in the local Arya Samaj. Dr. Bhagwan Das, M.L.A., presided.—A. P.

An interesting visitor to Simla recently is Mr. Erach Bhiwandiwalla, F.R.S.A., a well-known Parsi artist.—United Press.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From Page 6)

sent from Santo Domingo by Diego, son of Christopher Columbus, to Cardinal Ximenez de Cisneros, Archbishop of Toledo. The final lines only are in the hand of Diego. He signs himself with an ornate humility in the best mode of the sixteenth century "Illustrious sir, servitor of your very reverend lordship, whose very magnificent hands are kissed by El Almirante." (the Admiral).

The letter describes the first Spanish expedition to Cuba, the discovery there of gold, pearls, and huge lizards. It stated that the Indians are being ill-treated by the greedy and the brutal and contains a request that priests of good repute only should be sent out, and that the King should abolish the system of enslaving the Indians.

An even more valuable document is a half-folio page written by Christopher Columbus. The bookseller assured many visitors that the existence of this letter was not known to scholars before it came into his hands from a member of the Spanish Royal family. Nor was the Diego letter known, he said, before it came "from a Spanish source" some time ago. Christopher's letter is dated 1492 and contains instructions to a certain person to look after some private property during Christopher's absence. One must put it thus vaguely because quotation would lessen its value as a discovery.

Educational Commissioner Of Government Of India

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug 8.

According to an Allahabad report, it is likely that Mr. Harrop Director of public instuction United Provinces may be appointed the Educational Commissioner of the Government of India vice-Mackenzie who is unable to accept the appointment for reasons of health. Mr. Harrop is due to retire in October next but the proposal seems to be that after the retirement he should join the Government of India as Educational Commissioner.

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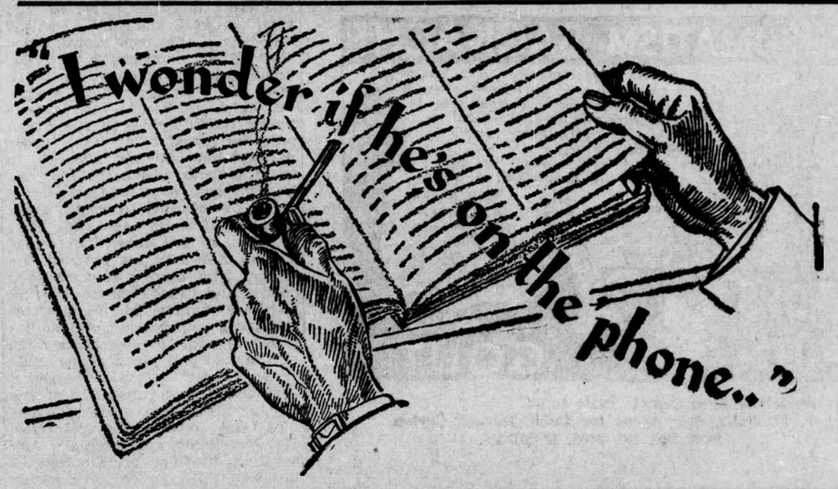

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Towards Brighter Bombay

NEED FOR EDUCATING CITIZENS—AND MUNICIPALITY

What Our Readers Say

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was interested in the articles about Brighter Bombay. Various views are expressed by your correspondents. One even suggests that the municipal architect be allowed to suggest suitable modifications required to convert an U. H. H. building to one suitable for human habitation. But I venture to suggest that it is not a question for architects only. The designs of all new buildings are scrutinized and approved by the municipal engineers, and presumably they see that the designs conform to standards of hygiene, etc., laid by the Municipality. But these some hygienic buildings, e.g., the municipal and other chawls are misused by the tenants, the ventilators are blocked, the rooms overcrowded, the gullies and passages littered with stinking, decaying garbage—this due to the connivance of the municipal staff. Again look at some of the buildings fronting Hornby Road. The architects and engineer designed and constructed buildings, which would not be out of place in any ordinary decent city. But the greed of the landlords, and the laxity of the municipality have converted many of these into dark, badly ventilated, dirty dens—the windows and some of the doors completely blocked by show cases opening on to the footpath, the showcase owners sitting on chairs on the footpath, their chariots obstructing the passage, while electric light is switched on to dispel the gloom in the once bright well ventilated rooms. Or consider some of the buildings facing the police station near Crawford Market, now used as godowns and serving as breeding grounds for rats.

Or survey the one time park area round Victoria Road—now allowed by an apathetic municipality to degenerate into badly maintained hovels, surrounded by bamboo and timber yards.

What is the remedy? Education. Education of the municipality so that they may devote more time to work and less to idle talk, that they strive for the common weal and not for the applause of the fickle crowd, put a curb on the present craze for building tall buildings with dark interiors—buildings which shut out light and air to their neighbours; that they see that the tenants are forced to use rat proof garbage bins and not allowed to use the roads and paths for rubbish disposal, to arrange that water is not allowed to waste from leaky pipes, or open taps, that hawkers are not allowed to squat on the footpaths and obstruct the traffic; that there are more open spaces and that these existing ones are maintained in a better condition and not allowed to deteriorate and become rendezvous of thieves and pickpockets. We generally get what we deserve. The health and prosperity of the city mostly depend upon the medical and engineering fraternity. But the Bombay Municipal corporators, in their pride refuse to have anything to do with architects and engineers (practising members of these professions are debarred from serving as corporators) and prefer to allow the city over whose destinies they are elected to preside, to rot in its garbage, a breeding ground for rats and mosquitoes; a focus of infection from its multitude of beggars; exposed to diseases due to badly regulated water supply, imperfect sewage, inadequate domestic lighting and ventilation, with schools where the first lessons teach the students that their chief aim is to pass the examinations—no matter how. Does a city so managed, which refuses to fraternize with its best friends the architects and engineers, deserve any better?—Yours, etc.,

X. C.

Broach Bhangis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The Broach Bhangi problem is once again attracting the attention of the public.

As one who has been intimately connected with the negotiations for arbitration and the subsequent arbitration itself, I beg to write this letter for clearing the issues involved.

Sir, it is common knowledge that the Broach Bhangi strike was fought on the main issue of "increase in Pay". It was never suggested in the remotest manner, when the arbitration was fixed upon, that "Retrenchment" would be a possible course adopted in the enforcement of the award of the arbitrator. As one mainly responsible in inducing the Bhangis to consent to arbitration and in conducting the negotiations for such arbitration—I travelled to Broach and discussed problems and terms with the president himself, as well as other municipal members—I can make the emphatic statement that retrenchment was never foreseen as the tactic the municipal authorities would adopt for giving sanction to the award. No arbitration could have taken place at all; the strike would have gone on; and I assure you, Sir, the strikers when the strike was ended, were in extremely strong position. No Labour leader true to his workers would or could consent to "Retrenchment" when the issue is "Increase in wages."

But the danger of the Municipal authorities adopting this methods became visible to us when the arbitration was actually in progress. The president's insistence on the amount of work, and his figures about work in different cities were seriously questioned by us. The arbitrator has done well by ignoring those figures absolutely in his award. What is important is that I had occasion to draw the pointed attention of Thakkar Bapa to this danger of a subsequent increase in unemployment as a result of increased pay by way of retrenchment and I remember clearly his assurance that this could never be allowed. As this was a private conversation to which however several people were witnesses, I would request Thakkar Bapa to come out with a public statement about it. Did he or did he not expect retrenchment when he made the award?

Now, let us look to the award. It first says: "The Municipality engages (at present) 185 men and women daily for the sweeping work and no more, but also that a schedule of sweepers sanctioned (by Government) as early as 1912 provides for engaging 200 men and women." He himself recommends that "the total number of sweepers now required daily for conservancy work is 185 men and women should be made out. Another and a smaller list of persons should be made out from which some may be engaged on daily wage system (but on the same rate as the monthly paid men and women) to take the place of absentees." Again, when he grants an increase in pay of Re. 1 all round Thakkar Bapa clearly declares as the standard of living of the workers has arisen during the last few years, an uniform increase of Re. 1 p.m. is justified."

From this it is clear that if now the Municipality is trying to reduce the number of workers by 35 out of the 185, it is going behind the award.

Now, Sir, 25 gangmen and 10 women are sought to be retrenched. The payment by way of wages used to amount to Rs. 1960 p.m. With the increase of a rupee in wages (along with the retrenchment,) the wages bill will only amount to Rs. 1716 so, the President of the Broach Municipality, who is a Congressman, is taking away from the workers what they have won after a hard-fought strike of one month and a half! Is this the way the President of the Municipality, Dr. Chandulal Desai and the Congress Committee are implementing their assurances that they will never allow the Bhangis to suffer and that full reliance—blind reliance should be placed on them for the settlement of the Bhangi problem?

The Provident Fund clause adopted by the Municipality can only come into force after the sanction of Government is obtained. We all know how many months will pass before the sanction can arrive, so that this term of award is at present merely illusory.

All Gujerat—all Bombay—all India, is watching the trend of things in Broach.

25 gangmen—the whole number employed for this work and recommended by Thakkar Bapa to be given Rs. 13 (thirteen) p.m. are retrenched. This means that the same work will be forced upon the ordinary sweepers who will be getting Rs. 12 (twelve). What then is the force behind the recommendation of Thakkar Bapa that men doing this onerous work should be paid at the rate of Rs. thirteen?

The Municipal authorities have not been playing fair; complaint after complaint has been received from workmen who were strike-leaders, of petty hardships and annoyance. What, Sir, is the guarantee that there shall be no victimisation?—Yours, etc.

SORAB BATLIWALA.

Plight Of Broach Bhangis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Rule 194 of the Broach municipal rules provides for forfeiture on one month's salary of those municipal servants and officers who leave municipal service without giving one month's notice. Thus in the case of the highest paid officer whose responsibilities are comparatively greater, he will be liable to lose only one month's pay. In the case of the poor Bhangi scavenger the Broach municipality has recently framed a new rule under which if he leaves municipal service without three months' previous notice, he will be liable to forfeiture of the whole municipal contribution to the provident fund with interest. This new rule of forfeiture of municipal contribution with interest is specially made for Bhangis and does not apply to higher municipal servants and officers. Over and above this excessive penalty inflicted by the municipality, Bhangis are also liable to forfeiture of pay and three months' imprisonment under the Municipal Servants' Act. I ask why all these stringent provisions for the poor Bhangis? The new rule will come for sanction before the Government. Will they please see that justice is done to the humblest of the community——Yours etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS".

Broach August 6.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Protests Galore And A Single Suggestion!

Prajamandal

"OBSERVER" (Bombay), protests against the attempt of the apologists the Baroda Governments' to belittle the importance of the Prajamandal by suggesting that the organization creates dissension between Deccanis and Gujratis. Such a statement, he says, "is nothing short of biassed propaganda". He also complains against the attitude adopted by the local Anglo-Indian daily regarding the Prajamandal.

Hindi

"AN EDUCATIONIST" (Bombay), says that the Hindi-knowing population of Bombay exceeds two lakhs and complains that out of a total budget of 30 lakhs only Rs. 50,000 are spent on Hindi schools by the Corporations. He wants the Municipality to pay more attention to the Hindi schools.

Matriculation

"ANTI-HUMBUG" (Jafarabad), draws attention to the disparaging remarks made in the current issue of "Modern Review" against the failed Matric students who voiced their protest. He characterizes the whole note on this topic in the "Modern Review" as "irresponsible criticism".

Key

"A NON-MATRIC STUDENT" (Ghatkopar), referring to the Suburban Man's complaint regarding the nuisance of beggars in the local trains, says that "The key is in our own hands". He suggests that if the passengers do not give them alms the beggars would stop pestering them.

Foot-path

B. G. PURAO (Bombay), complains of the rotten condition of the footpath near the staircase of Grant Road Bridge which greatly inconveniences the passengers going to Grant Road Station.

Toddy

P. D. PATEL (Bombay), says that toddy-adulteration is due to the heavy taxation by Government against which he wishes to record his emphatic protest.

Mushroom Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the bad results at the last Matriculation examination the defenders of these have been blaming mushroom schools and condemn them as unrecognisable schools. They never pause to think why these schools are not recognised. So far as my information goes, the staff of these schools is made up of graduates. It may be that some have not the best of buildings or facilities for outdoor games. In one of the newly-started schools the reason for not recognising it was given to be that there was a 'Snatak' teacher in that! Moreover, it is necessary to bear in mind that these unrecognised schools are not entitled to send up candidates for Matric examination without their passing a preliminary test examination at Government or specially authorised schools. It may also be considered that in old times private students were allowed to appear without any test and yet results were not so severely slashing. Do those who condemn new schools mean to say that only old schools should be working and no others? Government maintain only one school in each city allowing a very limited number of pupils therein. There are some private schools which make good profits from high fees. The new schools cannot afford such prohibitive fees. They have to rest content with moderate income.

Under the circumstances except good teaching arrangement other facilities are difficult to be given. Thousands of new boys pass out of vernacular schools to commence their secondary education. May I ask whether in the opinion of those who run down new schools, no new students should go up for higher education? Can they suggest what provision could be made for the ever-increasing school going population? It is all very well to talk about inefficiency of new schools but who is going to start efficient model schools? Granted that more efficiency is desirable the way to achieve it has yet to be found out; and unless and until this is done it is absurd to run down the work of zealous young men who strive to make way for spreading education and indirectly giving bread to so many university men in these days of terrible unemployment.—Yours, etc.,

N.

STELLA
Extra Virgin
GENUINE FRENCH
Olive Oil
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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.

Asthma Cause Killed In 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 5 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 5 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

CHANDRIKA SOAP

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

LOVELY PERFUMES REJOICE THE HEART

Perfume is your most subtle form of self-expression. No longer does Perfume belong to the Cleopatras, the lucky few who were initiated into the tremendous secret of its power to attract. To envelope yourself in an elusive fragrance, faintly haunting every movement, every turn of the head, every sway of your garments, is an accomplishment which COTY has made possible. Below are four exquisite COTY Perfumes to accentuate your charm and personality.

PARIS. "The Perfume of Gaiety." A light, refreshing bouquet, presented in beautiful Blue and Silver Box.

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C.I.P.

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

STREPTOCOCCI, Deadly Germ Gangsters

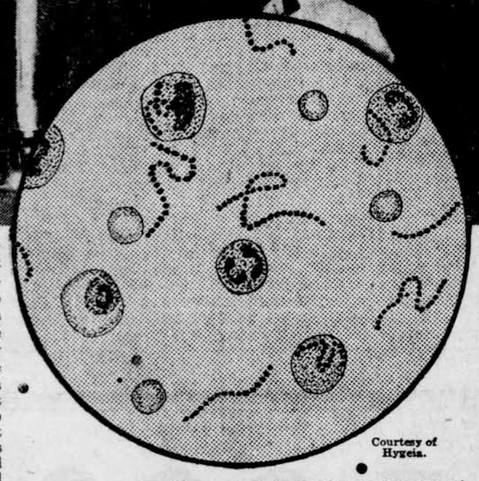
How the Merciless, Murderous and Microscopic Marauders Run the Gamut of Viciousness in Bringing Terrifying Horrors to the Human Race.

When Viewed Under a Microscope of High Power Streptococci Are Seen as Dots, Each One of Which Divides Into Halves, Becoming Two Complete Germs.

EXTENDING throughout the most remote regions of the earth are countless bands of invisible murderers fully equipped to strike down their victims without warning at any moment. No gangs of the most hardened criminals are so wide-spread or better organized to accomplish their murderous work. They are the streptococci, merciless, microscopic marauders who leave in their trail the most terrifying horrors that run the entire gamut of cruelty and viciousness in the form of the most dreadful diseases among which are blood poisoning, erysipelas, peritonitis, meningitis, scarlet fever, empyema, bronchopneumonia, deep-seated abscesses, and ear, heart and joint infections.

The streptococci are present everywhere and lose no opportunity to do their deadly work. Often there is nothing that can be done to ward off their attacks, even when their presence is known, as in certain contagious diseases. Fortunately, science has perfected weapons with which these germs usually can be killed before they can inflict serious damage. The practice of using effective antiseptics as a preventive measure rather than a curative one is the greatest setback the streptococci have to contend with in their fight for an ignoble existence.

The microscope reveals the streptococci as dots, each one of which multiplies merely by dividing itself into two equal parts. Each half is a complete streptococcus. This mode of reproduction goes on indefinitely, the streptococci sticking to each other in Indian file. Each group resembles a string of beads. As the string grows longer it breaks off into smaller sections, so that each consists of only from 10 to 20 members.



Courtesy of Hygeia.

"Tremendous strides have been made in combating miscrosopic enemies, but the suddenness with which the streptococci strike and the viciousness of their attacks make them the most dangerous germs with which man has to live," says Doctor Herbert L. Herschensohn in Hygeia. "The name 'streptococcus' refers to a family readily identified through the microscope because its members congregate in strings or chains. Some members are entirely harmless; others are dangerous. One kind will produce a certain disease; another will cause an entirely different kind of affliction. There is no way of knowing, merely by looking at them, to which of the many types any particular strain of streptococci belongs. In the laboratories their peculiarities are studied by observing both the effect on such mediums as milk and blood and the results obtained when they are injected into animals. Fortified with such knowledge the physicisn immediately chooses the weapon that experience has proved to be the most effective in combating that particular group of streptococci.

"If, for example, a child complains of sore throat the symptom may be the forerunner of almost any disease. Should the laboratory report show that the throat is harboring a streptococcus which has a certain effect on blood, the physician prepares for a warfare with scarlet fever, days before a rash appears. He not only treats the throat condition more intelligently but takes precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease to other children."

Streptococci can be found on the skin of any healthy person, Doctor Herschensohn points out. If the streptococcus is present, it is there for business and not as an innocent bystander. Once these germs enter the blood-stream through wounds, however slight, and by other means they wreak havoc with amazing rapidity. How the body defends itself against the onslaught Doctor Herschensohn describes as follows:

"The chemical irritation set up by the products of streptococci causes the white cells of the blood to hurry to the scene of the trouble. The white cells are the soldiers of the body. They attack and devour the streptococci. Many of the cells are themselves killed by the onslaught of the germs.

"The battle which ensues makes a person conscious of the fact that something is wrong at the site of the injury. A mere glance shows that the site is considerably reddened because of the greater quantity of blood necessary for the mobilization of the white cells. Consequently, pain and swelling are present. The part is said to be infected.

"As the battle progresses the white cells and streptococci accumulate in such quantities that they soon become visible as a white mass. This mass is called pus. When one understands that pus is the product of warfare in the microscopic world its character ceases to be revolting and becomes fascinating instead.

"When the streptococci are carried to distant parts of the body they multiply wherever they happen to lodge and set up what are known as secondary abscesses. If there are only a few germs traveling in the blood stream they are quickly killed, for the blood has an antiseptic power. Should they be successful in escaping such a fate, however, they come to rest in some organ such as the liver, kidneys, lungs or heart, where they multiply and accumulate, continuously pouring off some of the germs into the circulation.

"If such a deposit takes place on one of the valves of the heart, that part of the valve becomes decomposed. On this damaged area are deposited white blood cells and fibrin, a white albumin-like substance which makes the clotting of blood possible. This mass is called a vegetation. Heart vegetations break down readily and can travel to any other part of the body and there set up new infections. Just as in any mechanical pump or engine, the efficiency of the heart can be no better than the efficiency of its valves."

To illustrate the rapidity with which the streptococci attack the body and spread havoc Doctor Herschensohn cites the case of a minor accident which happened to a mechanic in a motor car factory:

One of the mechanics presented himself to the company surgeon for the treatment of a cut finger. He reported the injury, he said, not because he cared about his finger, for that would heal anyway, but because the blood stained the upholstery in the automobiles. The doctor stopped the bleeding, applied an antiseptic and was about to bandage the finger when the mechanic protested strongly.

"Leave it open, Doctor," he insisted. "It heals quickly when the air gets at it."

The doctor ignored the mechanic's protest and bandaged the finger, giving a word of warning. As soon as the mechanic left the doctor's office he ripped off the bandage and returned to his grimy work.

The following day the man had what his wife diagnosed as pneumonia. She informed the company physician that her husband could not report to work. On further questioning over the telephone it was revealed that the hand was painful. Suspicious that the condition was worse than pneumonia, the physician immediately visited the home.

Examination confirmed the suspicion of blood poisoning, and the mechanic was rushed to the hospital. It was too late. The streptococci, in entering the unprotected wound, found ready access to the blood stream, sailed to every corner of the body and invaded the tissues. The body could not overcome the sudden attack and was completely overwhelmed.

Another life was sacrificed to these microscopic marauders.

Making Sunlight Stand Still

The Heliostat, Which Has a Revolving Brass Drum to Turn a Wooden Disk, Thus Permitting a Mirror to Follow the Solar Orb at Half the Rate of Its Movement Across the Sky, and Producing the Effect of Holding the Sunbeams Stationary While They Are Being Studied.

THE Old Testament relates that at the command of Joshua "the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down about a whole day" until the Israelites had time to avenge themselves upon their enemies. This lengthening of the number of hours of daylight, regarded in a way as the earliest recorded instance of what today is called "daylight-saving," well served its purpose.

Today, hundreds of centuries later, science "stops" the sun's beams for a far different purpose, the making of an accurate analysis of light.

This feat has been accomplished by George Huck, an engineering student, with an invention which is called a "heliostat." It is a device composed of odds and ends, including an old alarm clock and four mirrors. This instrument is capable of holding the sun's light stationary for observation, so that the beams can be accurately analyzed.

The clock mechanism rotates a brass drum which in turn causes a wooden disk to revolve and permits a mirror to follow the course of the sun at one-half the rate of the solar orb. In this way the sun's light is held stationary while it is being studied. Three auxiliary mirrors are used to reflect the sun's light in any direction desired by the observer.

Radio That Is Free from Static

RADIO programs that are entirely free from static and all other annoying noises are now brought to listeners by the method known as "wired" radio, which uses telephone wires for transmitting purposes.

Wired radio is now a proved success and in New York City, where it is in full operation, practically every major hotel, as well as many other places, are already using this new service. A leading chain grocery store system has installed it in 50 of their stores.

Well-balanced musical programs using only high grade recordings are given 24 hours a day and on these regular programs no announcements of any kind are made.

The music is sent out from the studios at audio frequency and routed through the various telephone exchanges to homes, hotels, etc.

Subscribers have a wide selection of receivers ranging from the huge folding screen type, which is used in hotels or auditoriums, to the small table model for use in homes. Behind the screen are dual speakers, one speaker for the high frequencies and the other for the low frequencies.

One of the small type receivers for use in the home is shown in the accompanying illustration. In addition to this type there are several console models as well.

Receivers in use in New York City have only a switch and volume control because the programs are transmitted at audio frequency. However, where programs are transmitted over power lines they are sent out at radio frequency which, of course, requires a different tuning-control arrangement in the receiver.

A Small Model of the "Wired" Radio Receiver Designed for Use in the Home.

The New "Sling-Shot" Golf

WHAT do you think would be the opinion of canny Scots on learning of a daring innovation that has just been made in their favorite game by a group of Arizona girls desiring to change an old order of things for the sake of novelty? Desecration, no less, might be the word, uttered with hands uplifted in horror.

Well, at any rate, the girl golfers of Tempre, Arizona, have gone and done it. They have cast aside their golf sticks and have substituted sling-shots.

In teeing-off the ball is placed in a huge sling-shot. A large sling-shot is used for driving the ball long distances. It is formed of two crossed upright pieces, with a center horizontal timber which is used by two players to support it while in use. A huge rubber band, attached to each end of the upright posts, is connected to a leather pocket for holding the golf ball. The distance the ball is driven depends, of course, entirely on the tension put on the rubber bands.

Besides the largest sling-shot two smaller ones are used. The smallest of the three is used for putting.

The Large Sling Used in "Teeing Off" in Sling-Shot Golf. The Distance the Ball Is Driven Depends Upon the Tension Put on the Big Rubber Bands.

How Surgery Makes a Unicorn

UNICORNS, which the modern age has always regarded as purely legendary creatures, after all, may have been a reality. As the result of recent experiments in which the two sprouting horns of a young bull were made to grow as one, extending from the center of the animal's forehead, Doctor W. Franklin Dove, of the University of Maine, is of the opinion that the unicorn may not have been fabulous, as its one horn may have been produced by actual manipulation.

"Bozo," a Unicorn Bull Whose Single Horn Is the Result of a Surgical Manipulation Which Caused the Animal's Two Horns to Unite and Grow as One.

In creating his unicorn Doctor Dove selected for his subject an Ayrshire bull calf one day old. He caused the two horns of the bull to combine into one in the manner of a unicorn. He produced the single large horn growing out of the center of the young bull's forehead by cutting the horn buds and the connecting tissues which he gave straight, facing edges. He forced these together with the result that they united and formed one horn.

It has long been believed that the horns of animals grew out of the skull. Doctor Dove's experiment, however, proves that the contrary is true. He found that horns actually grow on the animal's skull in special tissues, flaps of which can be transplanted to adjacent parts of the head and successfully grown in their new location if one end is attached to the blood supply.

The word "unicorn" is of Latin origin, being a combination of the two words, "unus" (one) and "cornu" (horn). In the writings of Pliny, the Roman naturalist, are found vague references to such an animal as the unicorn, whose one horn was produced by cutting the two horns into flaps and twisting them together.

The word "unicorn" occurs in the Bible, but careful students of languages have said it was wrongly translated from the Hebrew word "re'em," which referred to a now extinct species of buffalo. The modern version of the Bible has the word translated "wild ox," whereas in the King James version it is rendered "unicorn."

Marco Polo, the ancient traveler, described the unicorn as being unable to inflict damage with its horn. It had, however, a terrible tongue, covered with prickles, with which it stripped the besh from the bones of its victims.

Today the unicorn is used only in coats of arms and other designs. It appears with the lion in the coat of arms of Great Britain. According to a writer of the time of Queen Elizabeth, the horn of a unicorn was seen at the court of the virgin queen. Its value was estimated at the equivalent of $250,000.

Palladium, a Substitute for Gold Leaf

PALLADIUM, a rare silvery-white metal is found to be a very satisfactory substitute for golf leaf. It is now produced commercially in the United States and in France.

Palladium metal is of extraordinary malleability, and may be beaten into sheets only 1/250,000 inch thick. It takes some 35,000 of these, each 3¾ inches square, to weigh an ounce. This leaf is tarnish-proof and corrosion-proof and of beautiful color. Either alone, or as contrasting metal with gold leaf, it serves the same purposes, as for book edges, lettering, tiling, etc., and for coating leather to be made into "silver" slippers. Sculptors have used it for covering statuary.

Palladium is rare, but is less expensive than platinum or gold, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little. It is found in small amounts in the nickel ore at Sudbury, Ontario, and in isolated places all over the earth. This metal is high-melting, strong, easily worked, and is well-liked by jewelers and dentists. It makes stronger jewelry than does white gold. Indeed, it alloys with gold to make a markedly superior white gold, which is highly tarnish-resisting as well as very tough. It alloys well with other metals for special applications.

In the chemical industry, palladium is notable for its power of occluding hydrogen, which gives it "catalytic" activity. A process has been devised for plating palladium, to form a highly protective coating for food containers, jewelry and reflectors.

"DENYING REPRESENTATION MEANS DOING INJUSTICE"

P. & T. R. Association Appeals To Ry. And Financial Commissioners

The following is the representation made by the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association to Sir Guthrie Russel and Mr. P. R. Rao, the Chief and the Financial Commissioner of Railways, during the Committee's interview with them on last Thursday and in the course of which it is said:

We have often requested the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways, and the Government to give our Association representation on the Local Advisory Committees of both these Railways, but our request is so far not granted. Our Association is the oldest and the first of its kind serving the travelling public for the last 21 years.

It is not only dealing with questions of local character, but is approached by the travelling public from all over India for getting their grievances redressed, and as such is of an 'All-India' character. This Association not only deals with questions regarding Railway travelling, but also regarding all sorts of transports, like steamships, Airways Motorways and Tramways. It is not only Institution throughout India which deals with questions of this nature. It has established connections with Tourists' Bureaux of various countries of the World.

It is a pity that while foreigners appreciate the activities of this Association so much, it does not receive encouragement it deserves at the hands of its own Government. Smaller Associations like the Nagpur Railway Mandal and the Madras Passengers Association have been given representation on their respective Local Advisory Committees, but a larger body like our Association still remains un-represented, and that too in a city like Bombay.

It was argued in the past that Government did not wish to add to the number of Advisory Committees for fear of making them unweildy. This fear on the part of the Government is entirely misplaced, because looking to the mileage of these railways, the number of members representing different interests is not at all big, and on the B. B. and C. I. Railway it is even inadequate.

DOING INJUSTICE

But whatever be the number of these Committees, to deny direct representation to a body of the nature and standing, representing the views of the travelling public, amounts to an act of injustice to a class on whom depends the welfare of Railway Organisations. It is difficult for me to put my case in full before you in the short time at my disposal, but from what I have said so far, I hope you will be convinced of our legitimate desire and do the needful to secure us this right of representation.

STATUTORY FEDERAL RLY. AUTHORITY.

My Association is also naturally interested in the proposed Statutory Federal Railway Authority. There is a unanimous opinion among the Indian travelling public and the Indian business community that the management of Indian Railways should be vested in a Railway Board consisting of acredited representatives of the travelling public, Indian Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture and be completely under the control and guidance of the Federal Legislature. My Association is in complete agreement with this view and are disappointed to find that the proposed Statutory Railway Authority will be entirely outside the control of the Federal Legislature.

The railways are National Assets and it is but fair and proper that the Federal Assembly must have control in regulating its policy and administration, having due regard to the best interests of the travelling public of the country, Indian Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and lastly to administer the same on most economic and efficient basis so as to make them paying to the Federal Government. I should like to take this opportunity to against you with the claims of the travelling public to some representation on any Federal Railway Authority that may be established hereafter.

ENQUIRY INTO RLY. FINANCES.

Another question of great importance that my Association would like to bring to your notice this afternoon is the question relating to the proposed inquiry into the Railway Finances. My Association along with the various other commercial bodies in the country have expressed time and again, its dissatisfaction at the way in which the management of railways is carried on at present. Only recently Sir Otto Niemeyer in his Report has made pointed reference to the bad financial conditions of the Indian railways and emphasised the necessity of instituting immediate inquiry into the same with a view to overhaul the whole system. My Association has learnt from Press report that Government propose to invite an English expert to conduct the enquiry. Many good recommendations made in the past are lying in abeyance since a long time which deserve to be acted upon to effect immediate economy. Certain methods adopted in the calculation of railway finances deserve to be changed before any fresh inquiry is undertaken.

While my Association does not wish to be hyper-critical about this suggestion of a fresh inquiry, I should like to point out that to arrive at any concrete and beneficial results, such an inquiry should be entrusted to an impartial committee consisting of Indians and Europeans commanding public confidence and competent to do justice to the job. My Association trusts that Government will favourably consider this question and take early steps to do the needful in the matter.

CONCESSION RATES FOR EXHIBITS.

Holding of Industrial Fairs and exhibitions is a healthy movement which is adopted by all civilised nations to stimulate their trade, industry and commerce. In recent years India has adopted this movement, and Industrial Fairs and Exhibitions are held in various parts of India and one of their greatest difficulties is the movement of goods for exhibits and demonstration parties from one place to another at a moderate rate. Fortunately certain railways allow concession rate for exhibits sent by goods train, but valuable and perishable goods sent by passenger trains get no concession. Parties of artisans and demonstrators who are generally made up of poor artisans and workers have to pay full passenger fares which makes it prohibitive for them to attend such exhibitions. Efforts are being made to persuade individual railways to favourably consider this question and grant concession rates as requested, and we hope the Railway Board would support our requisition when it comes before them for consideration.

RESERVATION OF SEATS IN 3rd CLASS.

We welcome the decision of the E. I. and E. B. Railways to give the facility of reserving seats in intermediate and 3rd class compartments. This experiment is likely to prove successful and would help to avoid overcrowding in 3rd class compartments, which has been a longstanding complaint of the travelling public. We would strongly urge you to try this experiment on other railways as well.

BRITISH RECORDS OF MARATHA HISTORY

G. S. Sardesai's Second Volume Ready

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It was recently announced in a Press Note that the Government of Bombay had undertaken to publish the Poona Residency English Records, which are a supplement to the Marathi series called the Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar issued in 45 volumes. A brief description was also given of the contents of the first Volume of the new series entitled "Mahadji Sindhia and North Indian Affairs 1785-1794."

A second Volume of the series—edited by Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai, the learned Editor of the Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar—has been published by the Government Central Press. It is entitled "Poona Affairs 1786-1797 (Malet's Embassy)." Malet was appointed British representative at the Peshwa's Court in 1786. Volume II now issued touches on all the important events at the Court of Poona during Malet's tenure of office, taking account of both his outward and inward correspondence. The latter correspondence covers despatches received by Malet from the Earl of Cornwallis, Kennaway and Kirkpatrick (the two successive Residents at Hyderabad), Palmer (Resident with Sindhia) and a few from the Governors of Bombay and Madras. Some translations of letters from Maratha officials and news-writers have also been incorporated. A section of the correspondence, containing Malet's letters to the various officials deals with the Maratha War with Tipu Sultan. But the main item of interest in the vast mass of correspondence printed in the Volume is the constant struggle between two vigorous personalities at the Court of Poona, viz., Malet and Nana Fadnis (the Peshwa's Prime Minister), who endeavoured to safeguard by diplomacy the interests of their respective Governments. The period of eleven years through which their rivalry continued unabated, was in many ways most eventful in Maratha history.

Volume II which is priced at Rs. 7-12-0 or 13sh. 6d. can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Bombay, and recognised book-sellers. Apart from the literary merit of Malet's correspondence, the student of history will be attracted by the vivid pen-pictures of the various personages who figured at the Court of Poona during the period Malet was Resident. The book contains two pictures in colour—one of Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan and the other of Nana Fadnis. There is also a picture of Malet and his assistants reproduced from a photograph—obtained from the India Office, London—of the Mezzotint by Charles Turner from a painting by T. Daniell, R.A., of "The Darbar at Poona, 6th August 1790."

Troops of the Spanish Government passing through the streets of Barcelona on their way to attack the rebels.

LATHI POLICE AT JAIN MEETING

Ban On Kapadia Carried At Uproarious Meeting Despite Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 9.

There was a stormy atmosphere when Nagarsheth Kasturbhai Manibhai held the meeting of Ahmedabad Jain Sangha this morning to discuss the speech of Mr. Parmanand Kapadia at the second Jain Youth Conference. When the Nagarsheth came on the scene there was a great uproar and shoutings on all sides of shame and "Parmanand Zindabad". At time of the reading of the resolution stones, shoes, umbrellas and caps were thrown freely by both parties and about 15 were injured.

POLICE ON SCENE.

The situation became serious and Nagarsheth returned to his house and called a police party. Lathi police entered and took control of the situation. The meeting again began under police control. At this stage the Reformist strongly and peacefully protested against the following resolution:—

"This Sangha resolves that Mr. Kapadia's speech is hurting the feelings of the Jain community. We should not, therefore, have any relations with him."

The Reformists again protested against the resolution and demanded votes. But the Nagarsheth declared resolution carried without taking into consideration any protest.

Industrial Fair At Prague In September

PRAGUE. (By Mail.)

The following notice has been issued by the Prague International Fair Ltd.

One of Europe's greatest industrial Fairs, the Prague International Fair will be held from September 4th to 13th. The opening date has been set ahead to enable buyers to visit the Prague session immediately after closing at Leipzig.

Entries have been received from about 3,000 exhibitors, which will cover the whole field of Czechoslovakia's industrial output. 'Glass' manufacturers will take part completely and also none of the large 'Porcelain' factories will be missing. 'Toys, 'Leather Goods, Textiles, household and kitchen utensils' as well as 'technical equipment' will form groups affording a comprehensive idea of what is happening in these Czechoslovak lines.

OFF WITH IDEA OF EX-COMMUNICATION

An Appeal To Jain Swetamber Murtipujak Sangh

Mr. Manilal Chunlial and others of the Rajanagar Jain Sangh has addressed the following letter.

We, the staunch followers of Jain Swetamger Murtipujak Religion, the lovers of the alround progress of the Jain community and the admirers of Rajanagar Sangh, remind you of the evil effects of the ex-communication of influential workers for the cause of Jainism and suggest you not to take the same step, which is injurious to the betterment of the Jain community and derogatory to the chief principles of Jainism. It is unnecessary, we think, to draw your attention to the growing charitable tendencies in every community throughout the world. The followers of all faiths are closing their ranks and adding to their number.

It is befitting, therefore, to the Sangh of Rajnagar to leave off the old idea of ex-communication of any follower of our faith, much less the energetic and thoughtful worker like Bhai Paramanand Kapadia who bears great influence over the majority of our community. If you would take the wrong step in spite of all this, it will create split in the various Jain Sanghas and create new difficulties in the progress of the community. Moreover, if you were to ex-communicate Mr. Bhai Parmanand Kapadia, which is beyond your power, we shall be compelled to protest against it vehemently.

Alimony To Divorced Wife

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT ON INTERESTING POINT UNDER PARSI ACT

Does the remarriage of a divorced wife entitle the husband to a rescission of an alimony order made by the court before the event, under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act?

This was the point that came up for consideration before Mr Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court.

The question arose during the hearing of a summons taken out by Nadirshaw J. Vachha, against whom a decree for divorce and an order for Rs. 85 per mensem as permanent alimony were obtained by his wife Manekbai in 1927. Subsequently, on the husband's application his lordship had reduced the amount of alimony from Rs. 85 to Rs. 50.

The modification was made on account of her changed circumstances arising from the facts that the wife had re-married and her second husband was earning Rs. 90 per month and that she herself was receiving Rs. 36 per month out of a trust fund.

TOTAL RESCISSION

The defendant now wanted a total rescission of the alimony order, contending that the very fact of the plaintiff's re-marriage was in itself such a radical change in her circumstances as to empower the court to grant him such a relief. He relied on section 40 (1) (a) of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act which provided that the court could secure to the divorced wife a gross sum or a monthly payment of money "while she remains chaste and unmarried." He contended that as the plaintiff had remarried, she was not now entitled to receive the alimony.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, his lordship observed that section 40 (1) (a) relied on by the defendant was independant of section 40(2) applicable to this case.

The provisions of this section did not make the payment of alimony conditional on the wife remaining chaste or unmarried. The court was not, therefore, bound to rescind the order of alimony on the mere fact of the wife's remarriage. It all depended on the circumstances of each In the present case no circumstances were shown which would justify the rescission of the order.

His lordship dismissed the summons with costs.

TROUBLE AT JAIN TEMPLE

Dozen Youths Arrested And Subsequently Let Off

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

A crowd of Jain youths tried to rush into a Jain temple here when a Jain preacher was addressing a congregation. Police soon arrived and the crowd dispersed.

Police took about a dozen youths into custody but subsequently released them.—A. P.

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TOWARDS PURITY IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Commissioner Suggests Radical Alterations In Present System

Radical alterations in the rules regarding the conduct of municipal elections in Bombay have been suggested by the Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner, Mr. I. H. Taunton, thinks that the right of franchise exercisable by companies and corporations is an anachronism and suggests that "the sooner it is done away with, the better." He is of opinion that the issue of slips to voters direct by agents of candidates is "one of the most prolific sources of malpractices."

COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS

A sub-committee considered the question first.

The Commissioner then placed his views before the Committee. In his letter, he stated:

"I proposed first to deal with the problem of the preparation of the electoral roll.

"Upto the year 1925 the Electoral Roll was prepared according to communities in alphabetical order. Since that year however the roll has been further sub-divided according to streets (vide corporation's resolution dated May 4, 1925). This appears to have been suggested to give greater facilities to candidates for canvassing, but it causes administrative difficulties in that detection of duplication of names is rendered extremely difficult and at the poll it takes a considerably longer time to find out a voter's name unless he gives his exact address as appearing in the Roll. This arrangement was tried by Government for the first election to the Reformed Council but was later given up. As with the smaller electorate which it is intended to constitute by means of sub-division of wards the difficulties in the way of canvassing by candidates will be reduced, I suggest that the arrangement of names in the Roll should be according to communities in alphabetical order with the names of streets and street numbers noted against them. The Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, has also suggested, in his recent judgment setting aside the B Ward General Election of 1935, this reform of our electoral roll.

PERMANENT DEPARTMENT

"At the time of each general election the electoral rolls are prepared 'de novo' by a house to house census and a temporary staff is appointed for the purpose. This procedure is not followed at the time of the revision of the Roll during the intervening period, and the roll already prepared is accepted and fresh names of voters who apply for enrolment are added and the names of such persons as are reported to be dead deleted, separate sheets of 'addenda' and 'corrigenda' being issued for the purpose.

"There are already a lakh and fifty thousand names on the present roll, and with the proposed lowering of the franchise this number will probably be doubled. With so large and mobile an electorate the difficulties of preparing a roll will be serious and in my opinion it would be desirable to maintain a permanent department under a separate officer to keep the voters' lists more up to date.

"As the position will be different under the proposed lower franchise, and in view of the experience since gained, I have come to the conclusion that the creation of a separate department is unavoidable and if the Corporation approve of the proposals, details will be submitted in due course.

COMPEL LANDLORDS

"It is suggested (by the Sub-Committee) that voters should not be enrolled unless they produce original rent receipts passed by landlords, and that no duplicate bills or certificates given by councillors should have any validity.

"To prevent this, I would suggest that Government be moved to amend the Municipal Act so as to compel house owners to submit returns showing the names of their tenants and the rents paid by each of them and to penalise failure to give such returns, when called upon to do so. These returns when checked with the results of the house to house inspection by the Municipal staff would ensure a greater degree of accuracy in the preparation of the roll. The returns will also be useful for assessment purposes.

'Bombay Act No. VI of 1922 introduced the present rent-payers franchise in place of the old rate-payers' franchise. As this rental franchise will inevitably be widened so as to bring it in line with the Government franchise for the Bombay Legislative Assembly under the reforms, there is absolutely no reason why the names of the Companies, Firms, etc., should now be retained in the municipal rolls. The redundance of the franchise to firms, companies, undivided families or Associations or bodies of individuals has been exhaustively dealt with by my predecessors, Messrs. H. B. Clayton and A. R. Dalal, in 1928 underlying the Corporation's resolution of September 20, 1923 and of September 24, 1931. I agree with them and hold that the franchise to companies, firms, etc., is an anachronism and the sooner it is done away with the better.

"It is suggested by the Sub-Committee that enrolment should be restricted only to person actually paying rents (reserving at the same time the rights of genuine sub-tenants), but not to persons staying together, especially the members of a joint family who pay a hypothetical rent of Rs. 10 for the area presumed to be occupied by them. In this connection I might state that the qualification of voters as defined Section 11 (2) of the Municipal Act is not precise, the words "separately occupied" causing the greatest difficulty. These words are not susceptible of any correct interpretation which may cover all cases.

"In consequence a very liberal interpretation has to be put on them resulting in the enrolment of the kind of voters referred to by the Committee. The confusion caused by these words was dealt with by Mr. Dalal in his letter of June 26, 1929, underlying Corporation's resolution of September 24, 1931. But as the suggestion, if adopted, would disfranchise several individual members of joint families who perhaps contribute towards the expenses of the joint family including house rent, I am of opinion that the 'status quo' may be maintained in this matter.

"As regards the question of reforms in the conduct of elections there are two points of primary importance to be considered. Firstly the prevention of impersonation and secondly the right of the voter to vote according to his free will without any pressure being brought on him. The first has aldeady been dealt with by Government who have now made impersonation a cognisable offence. The second can be effected by the changes detailed below:—

RETURN TO BALLOT PAPER

(1) Ballot paper in lieu of ticket, card: The ticket system was introduced for the first time in the year 1929 on the recommendation of Mr. Clayton (vide his letter of April 12, 1927, underlying Corporation's resolution of March 26, 1928) and has no doubt much to recommend it. It helps to preserve the secrecy of the ballot, and is well suited to the needs of illiterate and ignorant voters as they are not required to put any mark or write anything on the voting paper. It also facilitates the work of counting votes. But it has given rise to many gross abuses. It enables trafficking in votes as the Municipal authorities have no means of seeing whether the voters actually put the ballot tickets into the boxes or take them out with them and sell them. Mr. Dalal fully exposed the defects of this system and suggested the re-introduction of the ballot-papers. I fully endorse his views in this respect, as a large number of the abuses which at present exists will disappear if the old system of ballot papers is reintroduced. If this suggestion is approved provision will have to be made to render it compulsory on every voter not to leave the ballot compartment without either depositing the ballot paper in the ballot box in the presence of the Municipal officer who will be in charge of the ballot box or destroying it in his presence. I regard this change is absolutely essential to any improvement in the conditions at present prevailing.

RIGHT TO CHALLENGE

"Rule No. 16 of the Election Rules provides that a voter of a particular ward has the right to challenge at the time of election. This means that every voter who insists on remaining in the polling booth on the pretext of exercising the right of challenge has to be allowed to stay inside.

"If hundreds of voters were to insist on exercising this right there would be unspeakable confusion inside the booth.

"It may also be pointed out that in challenging voters, it is the candidates and their agents who are primarily interested, and not individual voters. The number of votes challenged is also very insignificant.

"It is therefore suggested that to avoid unnecessary overcrowding and confusion in the booth, the right of challenging should be restricted to candidates and their agents only.

"I suggest that the relevant sections of the Municipal Act should be amended suitably so as to make it possible to fix different dates for election and polling for various wards."

JAPAN'S DYE-STUFF INDUSTRY MAKES STEADY HEADWAY

(Continued From Page 3).

moved up to 784 metric tons, or 4.58 per cent. in 1934, as against only 94 tons, or 1.21 per cent., in 1930. Artificial indigo constitutes most of the vat dyes, which have been steadily declining in import volume in recent years, while their outflow into overseas markets has been expanding. The rest of the dye-stuff list is increasing in production, reflecting a healthy development.

The main tendency has been toward a declining volume of imports, as remarked above, although in the past few months the trend has been slightly upward. As compared with 1931-32, figures have been sharply lower lately, for nearly every item, as indicated in table 3.

EXCEPTIONS

Of course some items do not always follow similar trends. Acid and acid mordant dye-stuffs have gained against the current. In 1932 the former poured in to the tune of 321 metric tons as compared with 214 in 1930, but declined to 227 in 1934, and recovered to 283 in 1935—all these figures exceeding the 1930 figure. Mordant imports were 149 metric tons in 1930, 219 in 1934, and 289 in 1935, the latter being the peak since 1929.

These are the exceptions to the general rule of increase. Artificial indigo in particular has suffered a marked contraction in imports. In 1930 these were 393 metric tons; in 1931 they were 595; but in 1933 they sank to 10, rose to 15 in 1934, and recovered to 56 in 1935.

Japan's exports of dye-stuffs comprised only sulphurs until about 1933, but lately high-grade goods figure prominently. Dye-stuff exports of all descriptions reached a total of 2,086 metric tons in 1930. After a slight set back in the following year, the movement has been uniformly upward, the 1935 turnover being 8,882 tons. Exports of artificial indigo alone were 2,000 metric tons in 1935.

UNIT PRICE

While the final figure for 1935 production is still unavailable, beyond doubt it will outstrip the preceding year. It is surmised that such an output increase corresponds to increase in exports.

The average unit price of Japan-made dye-stuffs was 84 sen per metric ton in 1930, working off to 73 sen the next year. In 1932 a spectacular recovery sent values up to 98 sen and in 1933 to Y. 1.38. In 1934 a growingly comfortable supply and increasing competition causing about a 10 per cent. price-cut by the Japan Dye-stuff Company (which dominates the country's dye-stuff market), this cut being met by other producers, brought the average down to Y. 1.31. The 1935 average is still unknown, but is believed to have been about on a par with the preceding year, even though values stiffened for a time on account of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict.

The average price of dye-stuffs for export was 39.4 sen in 1930, 50.7 sen in 1934, and 82 sen in 1935; a perpendicular rise, although the growing importance of high-grade goods in the export movement must have been largely accountable for this rise.

In brief, Japan's dye-stuff industry in recent years has been expanding at a remarkable pace, characterized by accentuated self-sufficiency and the production of better grade goods. It is the consensus of opinion that our export possibilities have merely been scratched, and that great things are in store not only for ordinary but for high-grade goods. In a word, the future of the Japanese dye-stuff industry is exceedingly bright.—"Oriental Economist".

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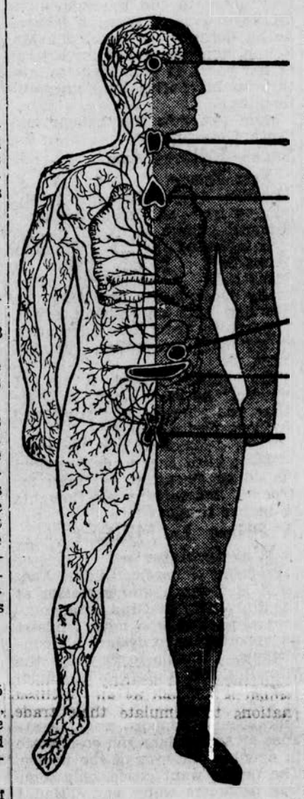

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Militarising The Schools

NAZIS DOING IT WITH A VENGEANCE

(Nofrontier News Service).

Enlightened educators everywhere know the danger of chauvinistic and militaristic teaching in the schools. Many studies have been made of text books from this point of view, the League of Nations has a Committee working for less nationalist schools, and many teachers' organizations have been active in promoting international good will.

And now comes a special number of "Deutsche Schule," the official organ of the Nazi Teachers Association, describing the new schooling to be introduced into Germany on April 1. If pre-war and present text books were ever considered narrow and belligerent, one look at this new programme will show what "pikers" our educators have hitherto been.

Every school subject is put into the service of Mars in this new Nazi programme. Arithmetic will be taught by using military examples For logarithms problems in ballistics will be used. In geography the World War will be basis. In chemistry poison gas will be in the foreground. In physics the tank will be studied. Biology will be studied for its military values. Foreign languages will be emphasized for their war importance. German language study will include the writings of Moltke and other military leaders. In art classes the need of military protection will be emphasized. Radio will be valued for its military advantages.

In religious instruction the children will discover that "war is divine" and that "service for the nation is the road to God." History is to be almost entirely military, emphasizing the army organization and the wars of various peoples. School singing will be confined largely to war songs and this special number lists 150 soldiers' songs for school use. Collateral readings consist largely of war stories; similarly the films shown in the schools. In drawing, military topics will be selected, such as medieval castles and knights, battleships, airplanes and air attacks. Modeling will proceed along the same lines. Finally the child is taught the various "pet names" for military weapons. A machine gun is a coffee-grinder of a stuttering aunt or a telegraph uncle; long range artillery is called the "fat Bertha" after Bertha Krupp, etc.

Comment on this appalling programme is unnecessary. It is the final and logical development of a militarist civilization.

Bulgarian Co-operators For Peace

Sofia (NNS)—In Bulgaria the consumers co-operative movement has spread rapidly. Recently the co-operatives held a conference in Sofia in which they discussed important social issues. The meeting was reported in "Zora," the leading daily, which noted an outspoken sentiment for peace. Among the speeches at the conference was one by Sotir Yaneff who declared:

"The interval between peace and war has been considerably shortened to-day and at any moment a conflict may arise among nations with its accompanying horrors and destruction. The League of Nations, the only institution for peace, is on the decline with respect to its authority and aims.

"We co-operators view this development with great sorrow and alarm and affirm our positive stand for peace. The co-operative movement proclaims loudly that it stands for peace and understanding between nations and will not support wars."

He went on to emphasize that the co-operative movement in its essence is opposed to the spirit of competition and to the greedy grasping for wealth which leads nations to war.

"We co-operators of Bulgaria together with our international brothers in other countries consciously, definitely, and with determination take our stand for peace.

"The meeting appeals to our national government to become an expression of the nation's will for peace; and in every way to strengthen the League of Nations which, despite its weaknesses is still the only real organization for peace."

Peace Government In New Zealand

Auckland (NNS)—The New Labour Government of New Zealand comes as close to being a Peace Government as any of the British Dominions can ever hope to have. It will most certainly do everything possible to keep New Zealand out of war, but, of course, there is the Imperial Government to be reckoned with.

The composition of the Cabinet is interesting from a peace point of view. Four Cabinet Ministers have suffered for their peace convictions. In 1916-17 these four opposed conscription and were sentenced to jail for their stand. Among the Legislative Councillors is a man who was forcibly sent to France during the War although he openly declared his conscientious objection to it. This happened to many others at the time. Now this C. O. sits on the same Council with Sir James Allen, Minister of War at the time that the war objectors were "shanghaied" to France. Sir James Allen is a left-over from the previous regime.

The new Prime Minister is also determined to end the grievances of the natives of Western Samoa. As an earnest of goodwill, Mr. Nelson, who was exiled for a term of ten years, is permitted to return to his native land unconditionally.

More power to this Labour and Peace Government!

Sure—Editors Are For Peace

Bombay (NNS)—One way to obtain "peace"—at least as most harassed editors think of it—has been indicated by the "Bombay Chronicle," Indian daily. It seems that a persistent caller finally succeeded in obtaining an interview with an eminent editor.

"I have a poem here advocating peace," said the caller, importantly.

The editor picked it up. "I suppose," he said, after a while "that you yourself honestly and sincerely desire peace?"

"Most decidedly," said the poet.

"Then burn the poem," advised the editor smoothly, reaching for a pencil and turning his thoughts to higher things.

A Priest As Militant War Resister

Professor Johannes Ude, Austrian Franciscan and professor at the University of Graz, is an outspoken pacifist who never misses an opportunity to declare his convictions. Unable to attend the War Resisters Congress in Amsterdam, he wrote a friendly letter in which he said, "I hope you will courageously support war resistance at Amsterdam and co-operate in opening the eyes of the people. The people want peace, only some war profiteers want war. Had I received your letter in time, I would have sent you proof of my spiritual sympathy, since I am a war resister of the extreme kind."

This uncompromising attitude recently got the Catholic pacifist into trouble. During Mussolini's African war he addressed a stinging rebuke to the Italian dictator denouncing him for his injustice. This attack was published in a Swiss paper and then circulated in pamphlet form. The Austrian authorities took action against Professor Ude. He was condemned for "insulting" the Italian premier and fined 1,00 schilling and costs of 100 schilling, or 30 days in jail.

Pacifists need not be surprised at this action of a fascist and militarist Government, but it is more than doubtful whether this will silence the courageous Austrian. Incidentally, here is an excellent opportunity to "do something about it" by sending a contribution to Professor Ude to help him pay the fine. (Nofrontier News Service).

"Unchristian Hymns"

The minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Birkenhead, England, has banned the famous old democrat hymn, "When wilt thou save the people?" No more will his parishioners sing:

When wilt thou save the people?
O God of Mercy, when?
The people, Lord, the people,
Not thrones and crowns, but men!

"It is sheer impertinence," said the minister, "for church people to sing a hymn appealing for divine aid, when they fail to practice Christian principles." Perhaps the dominie will continue his studies in hymnology and discover some of those hymns about "war" rhyming with "Lord" or those about "Christian soldiers" or those with "Send him victorious." Or do "unchristian hymns" begin and end with democracy? (Nofrontier News Service.)

He Shot 89 Indians

Tombstone inscriptions are sometimes curious. Surely there are few more extraordinary than the one placed on the monument to an old Indian fighter. The epitaph reads:

To Lem S. Frame, who during his life shot 89 Indians whom the Lord delivered into his hands, and who was looking forward to making up his hundred before the end of the year when he fell asleep in Jesus at his house at Hawk's Ferry, March, 27, 1843.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, August 8.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Ranchi of 8850 Reg. tons, Capt. C E Short, arrived from Yokohama via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Tairea of 3756 Reg. tons, Capt. S K Baird, arrived from Durban via L'Marquis, Mozambique, D'Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

James Finlay and Coy.'s s.s. Halizones of 3136 Reg. tons, Capt. A MacIntyre, arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool, Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

DEPARTURE

Bombay, August 8.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Toyama Maru of 4336 Reg. tons, Capt. J Kondo, sailed for Kobe via Singapore with passengers and local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. Pres. Harrison of 6242 Reg. tons, Capt. H J Ehman, sailed for New York via Suez with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Nilmahal of 3360 Reg. tons, Capt. P W Palmre, sailed for Rangoon via Cochin with passengers.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Ranchi of 8550 Reg. tons, Capt. C E Short, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Kobe of 2743 Reg. tons, Capt. I Baker, sailed for Liverpool, London, Antwerp, via Marmagoa, Cochin, Malabar Coast Ports, Sudan and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Dundee of 3309, Reg. tons, Capt. E Oleson, sailed for Liverpoor.

Birkenhead via Bedi Bunder, Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Bahadur of 3387 Reg. tons, Capt. H H Gibson, sailed for Navlakhi via Bhawnagar and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalaganga of 3080 Reg. tons, Capt. W Dry, sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, August 8.

The following steamers entered for loading on 8-8-36:—

S.S. British Trader (A I O Co.) for Abadan.

S.S. Rajput (T M and Co.) for Tuticorin, Colombo, Rangoon, Saurabaya.

S.S. Kifuku Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports vi. Karachi.

S.S. Tairea (M M and Co.) for East and South African Ports.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Aug 8

Our sugar market ruled steady during the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. Java Ready sugar prices remained practically unchanged while Forward prices slightly improved by about half an anna per cwt. Indian sugar prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about an anna per cwt. Java market is reported quiet with 'Nivas' limits unchanged. No business was reported for India. The highest and the lowest rates in the local market during the week were as under:

Java ready Rs. 13/6 and Rs. 13/6
July Rs. 3/13/6 and Rs. 3/13
Aug-Sept Rs. 3/13/3 and Rs. 3/12/6
Oct-Dec Rs. 3/12/9 and Rs. 3/12
Deshi sugars ready Rs. 11/13 to Rs. 13 and Rs. 11/12 to Rs. 13

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

Arrivals: There was no arrival of Foreign Sugar during the week. Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the week estimated at about 10,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
Ready Rs. 13/6
Transhipment Rs. 3/15 F B H
Shipment July Rs. 3/13/6 F B H
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 3/13/3 F B H
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3/12/9 F B H
Britannia Sugar: Ready Rs. 15/2
Russian: Ready Rs. 13/8
Deshi Sugars: Ready Rs. 11/13 to Rs. 13
Tone: Steady.

CLOTH AND YARN MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Grey, Unbleached.—

	Per	lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)		,,	0	9	8
Longcloth (Fine Quality)		,,	0	13	8
Shirtings		,,	0	9	3
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)		,,	0	8	10
Leopard Cloth			0	9	3
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)		,,	0	9	7
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)		,,	0	14	1
Drills		,,	0	8	3
Domestics		,,	0	8	2
Domestics		,,	0	8	3
White Bleached.—					
Longcloth	Per	piece	10	0	0
Drill		,,	8	1	0
Yarn.—					
4s (All Waste)	Per	lb.	0	3	8
6½s (All Waste)		,,	0	4	0
8½s		,,	0	5	2
10½s		,,	0	5	7
12½s		,,	0	5	11
16s		,,	0	6	6
20s		,,	0	7	4
24s		,,	0	7	10
32s		,,	0	9	5
40s		,,	Not	quoted	
60s		,,	0	15	3
80s		,,	1	3	7

LONDON BULLION QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London, have issued the following report dated July 22:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £230,994,404 on the 15th inst. as compared with £225,600,525 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold announced by the Bank during the week total £4,772,622.

The £1,930,000 of gold on offer this week at the daily fixing has practically all disappeared into the capacious maw of a special buyer who is now the only feature of the market and whose appetite appears to show no abatement.

Prices have ruled at a considerable premium over the exchange parities. In addition it must be noted that £5,175,000 has been imported into England from France during the last week. In these transactions also the same special buyer may have been interested.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 13th inst. to mid-day on the 20th inst.—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,702,008
Kenya	7,750
Tanganyika	9,296
British India	352,764
Australia	26,224
New Zealand	19,942
Canada	30,000
France	5,175,254
Switzerland	64,763
Netherlands	5,111
Poland	16,898
Other countries	20,759
	£7,430,769

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£ 83,844
British India	6,000
France	64,924
Switzerland	108,473
Netherland	455,026
Belgium	76,631
Finland	44,956
Other countries	6,393
	£ 846,173

The s.s. "Mooltan" which sailed from Bombay on the 18th inst. carries gold to the value of about £368,000 consigned to London.

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold for the month of June 1936:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£7,548,425
British West Africa	319,723
Southern Rhodesia	427,313
Tanganyika Territory	39,713
Kenya	19,577
Carried Forward	£8,354,751
British India	2,046,011
British Malaya	24,986
Australia	321,929
New Zealand	123,400
British West India Islands & British Guiana	31,583
United States of America	369
Venezuela	293,939
Germany	827,350
Netherlands	545,086
France	5,751,257
Belgium	30,265
Belgian Congo	83,118
Switzerland	846,886
Other countries	32,654
	£19,315,584

EXPORTS.

British India	13,872
United States of America	5,237,131
Germany	50,523
Netherlands	366,324
France	361,252
Belgium	105,704
Switzerland	191,452
Jugoslavia	25,069
Finland	44,917
Other countries	16,471
	£6,412,715

SILVER.

The past week has again been on of only minor fluctuations, and presented no fresh feature. Prices are to-day quoted at 19 5/8d. for both deliveries, which compare with 19 3/4d. for both deliveries on Wednesday last.

Indian demand was well maintained for cash delivery up to the sailing of last week's mail steamer, which is due in Bombay in time for the August settlement, but interest from that quarter has since decreased slightly and has turned more to forward delivery. Supplies have been furnished by China sales and Indian and speculative resales.

There are signs that the metal would probably prove more readily available at slightly higher prices, but at the current level sellers are not keen. It would therefore appear that, whilst fluctuations within narrow limits may continue, no wide movement in either direction is likely to occur in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 13th inst. to mid-day on the 20th inst:

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 37,153
Belgium	10,134
Japan	90,292
New Zealand	1,771
Other countries	940
	£ 140,350

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 63,040
Straits Settlements	5,952
Germany	15,108
Denmark	3,525
Belgium	295
France	3,545
Egypt	2,160
Other countries	3,263
	£ 96,888

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 16th inst. to the 22nd. inst. was dol 5.03 3/8 and the lowest dol 5.02 1/8.

BRITAIN MUST NOT STAY NEUTRAL

(Continued from page 6).

was the destruction of the Unions. Helpless and disarmed, the workers lay under the dictatorship of Capital.

The Fascist Front

The two Fascist dictatorships have had their differences, chiefly as to which of them should swallow Austria. That is a thing of the past.

The ambitions of Italy have shifted from Central Europe to the Mediterranean, North Africa, and the East. They can, therefore, work together, as they obviously are doing, both in Spain and the Locarno conversations.

There is at length an avowed Fascist Front. Do not let us suppose that what we are watching in Europe is merely an effort to expand German or Italian power—to win, that is to say, markets and debtors for the capitalists of these two States. If that were all it would not concern us, though it might alarm their rivals in the City.

What concerns us is that the spread of the influence of these two Powers carries with it their political system. In plain words, they are waging an international class war.

Wherever they expand, wherever they dominate, they will destroy, or help the native governing class to destroy, every vestige of a free workers' organisation.

Not much remains for them to destroy in Central Europe and the Balkans, but Spain has a vital workers' movement, which challenges Rome and Berlin, no less than the native stronghold of reaction in Seville.

New Arms Race

In the face of this international class war our own situation is tragic. We are under a Government that keeps us neutral.

Worse still, because it stands alone in the West, the French Government of the Peoples' Front is also obliged, from prudence, to observe neutrality.

There is nothing to be said in principle for this old-world tradition of neutrality and non-intervention. It dates from the age of dynastic wars, which had no significance for the broad mass of humanity.

To-day, all is changed. Will anyone maintain that it does not matter to us, or to Europe, to peace or to the workers' cause, what kind of Government rules in Berlin or Rome?

It matters also what kind of Government rules in Madrid—a little less, perhaps, merely because Spain is a weaker Power.

To take the crudest and simplest test: the expenditure on armaments will rise, both in France and in England, if General Franco wins. It is childish, then, to pretend that this civil war is no concern of ours, and feeble to act on that principle.

The only reason for observing this tradition of neutrality is one of prudence. The Fascist Powers have certainly not been neutral, but if France were to aid her friendly neighbour openly, then Rome and Berlin would go still further in supporting the rebels.

As for our own Government, were it not bound by this convention, the chances are that it would openly help General Franco.

Labour's Chance

We are moving into a period when this rule of neutrality may end by destroying us.

Fascism will attack, one by one, the more vulnerable States that still profess democracy and still allow their workers to organise.

They will go down unaided, because we were too prudent or too correct to help them.

The League of Nations is useless in this situation. It is based on neutrality in the class struggle, and on its governing Council sit several Fascist Powers, Itay among them.

It is high time for the Labour Party to face this class struggle, and cease to base its policy on the League. Our instrument of defence must be an International Peoples' Front.

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DETENU RELEASED.

RANGOON, August 9.

Dinesh Biswas who was detained in the Insein Central Jail under the Terrorist Act has been released under orders of the Government.—United Press.

Delhi Settlement And Ahmedabad Millowners

"REPORTS RE: BREACHES CONFLICTING AND IRRESPONSIBLE"

Textile Labour Association's Statement

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, has issued the following statement on Friday, the 7th:—

There are conflicting reports in the Press about actual or intended wage cuts and other breaches of the Delhi Settlement in various mills in the city and there are rumours that millowners contemplate certain action in the matter of wages in contravention of the Delhi settlement of 13-1-35 and of the established procedure of arbitration. On this basis, speculation is rife about the chances of a general strike in the future or of the indefinite stoppage of a large section of the industry. With a view to avoid the creation of any misunderstanding or confusion in the minds of the workers and the public, it is felt that, on behalf of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, a brief statement of the known facts regarding the situation should be issued.

WHAT WAS UNDERSTOOD

We owe it to the Millowners' Association to acknowledge, at the outset, the gratifying fact that, barring certain disputes which have arisen owing to differences regarding interpretation, the millowners have, on the whole, carried out faithfully the terms of the Delhi settlement in respect of wages and rationalization. As is inevitable in an agreement affecting such a large area of industry, breaches and evasions were attempted in certain cases; but for the most part, adherence to the settlement has been secured in co-operation with the Millowners' Association. With the object of safeguarding the interests of the workers as well as of the industry, the Delhi settlement imposed on the parties certain further obligations, in the fulfilment of which it has to be regretfully stated delay has occurred. This complaint refers mainly to the clauses in the settlement regarding registration of employees, standardization of wages and evolving a scheme for automatic adjustment of wages in future. According to the settlement, all the then existing employees in the industry should have been registered before 30th June, 1935, so that no new person can enter as long as any among the old are without employment. It was further agreed that earnest efforts would be made to standardize the wages of pieceworkers as soon as possible after 1st January 1936, and such standardization should not involve any cut or increase. There are, undoubtedly, very large variations at present between the scale of wages in the different mills in Ahmedabad for the same class of work. This disparity is causing acute heart-burning among workers as well as the millowners and has become a constant source of friction.

RECENT INTERVIEW.

As long as the present unfair differences between mill and mill with regard to the basis of wage payment are not removed, it would be difficult to avoid cut-throat competition in the sale of cloth and impossible to evolve or apply a scheme of automatic adjustment of wages which is very essential step for the maintenance of peace in the industry. We had recently an interview with the representatives of the Millowners' Association, at which we were told that certain mills which are labouring under the handicap of relatively very high wages were keenly feeling the burden and, in these difficult times, it was necessary to extend some relief to them in this direction. We were further informed that since standardization involved the raising of wages in mills paying a low scale, it was not easy to make them agree to come up at once to the full standard rate and we might therefore proceed by stages. The idea, as we understand it, is that while there would be a downward adjustment in certain mills paying comparatively very high wages, there will be a corresponding upward adjustment in mills paying much below the average. It will be partial standardization to start with, and the process will be complete by successive stages. The Millowners' Association and the Labour Association are both engaged in giving careful consideration to this idea. With regard to the other outstanding items in the Delhi settlement, we are assured by the Millowners' Association that it is taking steps to implement them.

Apart from this, two mills had recently notified a reduction in piece-work rates in Frame Department in violation of the agreements; but we are glad to say that they have been pursuaded to restore the cut.

WHERE DIFFICULTY ARISES

Another important factor in the situation is the closing down of some mills and the consequent unemployment for large number of workers. The closing down of a mill owing to internal difficulties does not itself create any dispute. Difficulty arises where the workers have reasons to suspect that there is a secret intention of starting work again with a new complement on a reduced scale of wages. It is not open to any mill to circumvent the agreements by a device of this sort. We are sure that the Millowners' Association will discountenance any attempts in this direction; for it would be tantamount to a breach of the arbitration procedure and of the Delhi settlement and would certainly lead to serious consequences.

We may add a word of warning and caution to the workers. Certain individuals who have since long time been trying without success, to misguide the workers and to cause disruption in the ranks of organized labour in the city seem to imagine that the prevailing atmosphere of uncertainty gives them oppportunities of furthering their designs and, with that end in view, they are making attempts to hold meetings and have started distributing leaflets, and supplying false information to the Press. This interference with the workers is calculated to harm their cause and it is necessary to say that these persons are not allowed to meddle with the affairs which they do not know or understand. The workers need no assurance on the point that while the Labour Association is always keen on finding a just and peaceable solution of any dispute, it is fully prepared to take all legitimate steps for the defence of the rights of the workers and of the principles and procedure of arbitration. We are confident also that the workers themselves will not shrink from making any sacrifice that is required and that they are ready to undergo every hardship to resist effectively any unconstitutional attempts on their standard of living and recognised rights.

Linseed Steady

Bombay, Aug 8

The local Linseed market was faced with heavy profit-taking operations yesterday whereby prices suffered a small setback. This morning, however, market received some support on the part of the bull operators and hence, a partial recovery was effected.

The foreign advices were of a less encouraging character. In London prices closed irregular while in Buenos Aires market a drop of 7 to 71 points was discovered.

Trading in the September contract started at Rs. 8-15-3. Following the low opening prices receded further and towards midday touched Rs. 8-14-6. This is attributable to the profit-taking operations that were placed through by some of the recent buyers. But at the low level bulls came forward and thereby checked the downward trend. Later the market recovered to Rs. 9-0-3 on their support. As buying subsided to some extent at this stage, a quiet tone prevailed thereafter with September and May standing at Rs. 8-15-6 and Rs. 8-2-0.

Similarly the local Wheat market also underwent a downward reaction under pressure of selling of a profit-taking nature.

The advices from foreign centres were altogether discouraging. In Liverpool, wheat prices suffered another drop of nearly 2d per cental, while Chicago again declined by over two cents per bushel on selling by local interests induced by the improved outlook of foreign crops.

Trading commenced this morning with a downward trend with September position standing at Rs. 5-3-6. Fresh selling orders however did not appear. Besides, market received some support from the bull operators who placed through a fair amount of buying orders influenced by the Indian Wheat outlook. As a result of this the rate soon recovered to Rs. 5-4-3. September, January and May were quoted at Rs. 5-3-9, Rs. 5-7-6 and Rs. 5-2.

American Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 8

F. P. BALES	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 7-8-36	35000	68000
Receipts yesterday 7-8-36	8000	15000
Exports to date 7-8-36	37000	54000
Stock at Ports 7-8-36	1187000	1078000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-8-36	1166000	1111000
Stock at Liverpool 7-8-36	734000	552000
Visible Supply 7-8-36	3132000	3046000
Quantity in sight 7-8-36	84000	121000
Quantity out of sight 7-8-36	183000	196000

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET DULL

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

The Chicago Grain market ruled weak under pressure of selling and wheat prices recorded a loss of 2-1/4 cents per bushel owing to the better outlook of foreign crop.

Trading on the New York market commenced with a steady attitude. October position standing at a loss of one point to 11.99. The market was faced with liquidating operators on a small scale caused by the nervous situation in Europe. For a while a receding tendency was evident and the rate for October touched the lowest at 11.93.

The market was, however, , free from any aggressive selling pressure and the liquidating operations gradually subsided. On some trade buying and covering by shorts the rate steadied up and towards the latter part of the session touched the highest at 12.06+06.

Buying subsided at this stage and further fresh support was not forthcoming. Hence, market ruled dull for the rest of the session and finally closed with October standing at 12.02+02. The spot rate finished at 12.67+02.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 8,000 bales and exports 13,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

In sympathy with the steadiness in the New York futures, the New Orleans market also ruled firm with the rates for October and

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Scattered showers
Central: Thunder showers
Western: Generally fair.

December closing at 11.99+06 and 12.00+05. The spot rate was finally quoted at 12.50+07.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton market started trading in October at 6.46, showing a rise of four points from the last close. Trading was dull and inactive owing to the reluctance of traders to enter into fresh transactions pending the Bureau Report.

The rate for October advanced by a further one point and touched the highest at 6.47+05. Some Bombay selling appeared at this stage and temporarily prices declined, October touching the lowest at 6.44+02. But the selling was well taken up by trade and local interests and market soon recovered the opening level. A quiet but steady tone prevailed thereafter. The market closed with October being quoted at 6.46 +04. The spot rate finished at a rise of 3 points to 7.02.

EAST INDIAN.

The East Indian market ruled steady and the rates for October and January closed at 5.47+05 and 5.42+05.

EGYPTIAN.

Egyptian market displayed a dull and uninteresting attitude with the rate for Sakel November finishing at a decline of three points to 10.53 while Upper November remained unchanged at 7.23.

ALEXANDRIAN.

On moderate selling pressure, prices on the Alexandrian market declined by 6 to 5 points Sakel November and Upper October closing at 18.14—06 and 13.27—05.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 2-35 p.m.)	12.06+06
New York October lowest 10-54 a.m.)	11.97—03
Liverpool October highest	6.47+05
Liverpool October lowest	6.44+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: The tendency is to reduce crop estimates. There is a generally better feeling. Our opinion is that present price discounts the bearish features of the situation. Our opinion is that prices will be higher after the Bureau. With the lights before us, we advise purchases.

Liverpool: Market apparently discounted estimate upto 12 1/4 million bales. 12 million or below would cause material initial rise. 12 1/2 million or more would result in decline.

Liverpool: Considerable long liquidation all the week on fears of big crop estimate. As Bureau based on very small acreage report of July eighth, we expect figure to-morrow at only 1,18,00,000 bales. Bullish for quick turn only unless weather turns unfavourable. Market here expects over 1,20,00,000 bales as recent crop reports excellent except in Oklahoma.

New York: Scattered buying and covering on continued dry weather in Oklahoma absorbed small hedges.

New York: Moderate trade buying and short covering absorbing liquidation and hedge selling. No relief from drought in North-West.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 8.

October	11.98
December	12.00
January	12.02
March	12.08
May	12.07
July	12.04
Middling Spot	12.63

ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 8.

October	11.92
December	11.92
January	11.92
Middling Spot	12.42
10-55 a.m.	
October	—
December	Closed.
January	—
Noon Call.	

October	—
December	Closed.
January	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to greater Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 8.

August	6.59
September	6.48
October	6.42
November	6.34
December	6.32
January	6.32
February	6.32
March	6.32
April	6.31
May	6.30
June	6.28
July	6.27
August	6.19
Middling Spot	7.01
10-12 a.m. Quotations.	
October	6.45
January	6.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 8.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.

October	10.73
November	10.53
January	10.02
March	9.77
May	9.60
July	9.46
August	9.46
Middling Spot	11.14

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 8.

BROACH.

Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.49
Fine (Good Staple)	5.64
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.79

OOMRA.

Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.57
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.72
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.87

BENGAL.

Good	4.50
Fully Good	4.60
Fine	4.72

EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 8.

T. T. London on: —	
New York (Closing rate)	5.02-11/16
Paris	76.35
Berlin	12.50
Madrid	37.75
Amsterdam	7.40-3/4
Brussels	29.84
Milan	63.87
Berne	15.42-3/4
Prague	121.62

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills 3 Months Market Rate	0/16 p.c. to 0/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months Market Rate	11/16 p.c. to 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months Market Rate	2 p.c. to 2½ p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months Market Rate	2½ p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan	1/2 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days market Loan	1/2 p.c.

SEEDS.
London, Aug. 8.

Linseed La Plata Hull
C. I. F. ton.
£12/12/6 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London
C. I. F. ton.
£14/10/0 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Linseed Bombay, London
C. I. F. ton.
£15/15/0 Aug/Sept. nominal.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont.)
C. I. F. ton.
£13/17/6 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay
C. I. F. ton.
£13/7/6 Aug/Sept. sellers.

PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 8.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels Nominal.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels Nominal.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 39/9 Sept/Oct. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Aug. 8.

Java Sugar Fine White Outch Standard No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
Mar/Apl. per cwt Unquoted
C. & F. Bombay.
Mar/Apl. per cwt Unquoted
C. & F. Karachi
Mar/Apl. per cwt Unquoted

LINSEED OIL.
London, Aug. 8.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 26/10-1/2 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 27/1-1/2 Sept/Dec. sellers.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Aug. 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Closed

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 7

September	2.72+01
December	2.62—.01
January	2.43+01
May	2.43+01

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 7

October	91 3/4d.
December	89 3/8d.
March	84 3/4d.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 8

In view of the imminence of the Bureau announcement the local cotton market witnessed restricted business this morning. Transactions were mostly of a squaring up nature. The Bull operators who are expecting a somewhat bullish report placed through a fair sized volume of buying orders and the general interests followed them and hence prices effected a small advance. Absence of aggressive selling was a contributory factor.

The American cotton markets also presented a quiet and uninteresting attitude yesterday owing to the apathetic attitude of traders there pending the Bureau Report. The strong technical position and the support rendered by trade interests assisted the market to record a small advance in prices.

Trading for Broach July August and April May started this morning at Rs. 226/8 and Rs. 215/8 respectively. Speculative activity on a moderate scale was seen and the rate for May soon advanced to Rs 216. But business was small as the prominent dealers preferred to await for the report. The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but the market opened quiet at a loss of 2 points and later was quoted one point down. Business in the local market was restricted and prices at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:

	Rs. a. p
Broach J/A	227 0 0
Broach A/M	215 12 0
Oomra D/J	196 4 0
Bengal D/J	160 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 8

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	200	196	191	187
Punjab	...	200	196	191	187
Oomra No. 3	212	209	206	202	...
C P No. 1	222	219	216	212	...
C P No. 2	219	216	213	209	...
Broach No. 2	...	236	232	229	225
Punjab-Ame	...	244	240	237	233
Surat	...	269	265	262	258
Rajpipla	...	266	262	259	255
Navsari	...	275	271	268	264

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 8

Bengal Superfine	182/185
Bengal Fine	178/180
Bengal F G	175/177
C P 1 Fine	209/211
C P 2 Fine	205/207
Arvi Fine	205/207
Ellichpur Fine	206/208
Berar Fine	204/206
Khamgaon Fine	204/206
Mulkapur Fine	198/200
Khandesh Fine	194/198
Jalna/Sailu Fine	201/203
Burwah Sanavad	204/206
Mathia	186/19[illegible]
Broach Fine	222/227

AMERICAN COTTON

First Bureau Report

Bombay, August 8.

The first Bureau report showing condition and prospective U. S. cotton crop will be published to-day and the same will be received here to-night at 9-33 p.m.

The N. Y. and Liverpool cotton markets will not re-open after the Bureau report but the local market will remain open for night trading from 8 to 11-30 p.m.

Dhollera	212/222
Punjab/American	212/217
Sind/American	212/217
Cambodia	255/257
Compta	209/214
Westerns	210/215
Miraj	207/210
Jagadia Ankleshwar	249/252
Surat	262/254
Navsari	262/264
Kampala	337/339
Manza New	322/324

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 8

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	105	307,739
Central India	206	289,882
Barsi and Nagar	...	175,907
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	41,614
Berar	...	343,012
Central Provinces	...	99,394
Total Oomras	311	1,257,548
Dholera	1,429	329,781
N W Provinces	35	63,996
Rajputana	...	114,900
Sind-Punjab	49	467,084
Broach	304	411,673
Coompta and Dharwar	100	105,383
Westerns-Northerns	143	75,412
Cocoanada	...	151
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	20,247
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,023
Egyptian and African	3,311	256,771
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	472
Total	5,682	3,130,450

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 6th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	267	502,896
Japan and China	4,643	1,099,447
Coast Ports	...	37,511
Up-country by Rail	...	215,912
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	16,730
Total	4,910	2,182,496

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 8

Ready Javas	Rs. 13 7 6
Shipment Aug-Sept	Rs. 3 13 0
Shipment Oct-Dec	Rs. 3 12 6
Kesar	Rs. 13 0 0
Saraya	Rs. 13 0 0
Java Spot	F. 3.80

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 7

September	dol. 1.11 3/8
December	dol. 1.10 3/4
May	dol. 1.10 1/4

A.P.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Aug 8

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D August-December	1/6 1/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 5/8
Banks selling T T	264 5/8
Banks buying T T	262 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	573
Banks buying T T	583
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling DD	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 7th instant	5.02 15/16
Japan/London 8th instant	1/2 3/64
Java/London 8th instant	7.36 1/2
Hongkong/London 8th instant	1/2 15/16
Shanghai/London 8th instant	1/2 7/16
London/Paris 7th instant	76.31
London/Belgium 7th instant	29.83
London/Switzerland 7th instant	15.42
London/Berlin 7th instant	12.49 1/2
London/Stockholm 7th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 7th instant	5.02 1/2
London/Amsterdam 7th instant	7.40 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 6th instant	£6-18-6
Gold 7th instant	£6-18-6
Silver London Ready 6th instant	19 9/16
7th instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward 6th instant	19 9/16
7th instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready. 6th instant	45
7th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 6th instant	9/16 p.c.
7th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 6th instant	3/4 p.c.
7th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

RISE IN GOLD VALUE

World Trade Statistics

BOMBAY, 7.

The July issue of the Statistical Bulletin of the League of Nations gives, in addition to the recurrent data, special information on the changes in world trade, world merchant marine, monetary gold reserves, interest rates, exchange rates, and bank clearings. The gold value of world trade increased seasonally between April and May. It was 4 per cent. larger than in May last year.

GOLD VALUE OF WORLD TRADE.

The gold value of world trade during the first 5 months of 1936 was 3.3 per cent. greater than in the same months of 1935. The quantum of trade, however, increased considerably less, as gold prices would appear to have risen by about 4 ½ per cent.

Total tonnage launched in the world in the second quarter of 1936 was almost 17 per cent. greater than in the first quarter and 44 per cent. greater than in the second quarter of 1935. The increased was particularly marked in Germany and in Danzig, the United States and Japan and indeed also, up to the first quarter of 1936, in the United Kingdom where launchings, however, fell off considerably in the second quarter.

TOTAL TONNAGE INCREASED.

Total tonnage under construction in the world increased by over 52 per cent. between June 1935 and June 1936; in the United Kingdom, contrary to the movement in launchings, it increased though slightly, between April and June of this year. Visible reserves of monetary gold dropped, in the course of the first 6 months of 1936 by 439 millions in France 30 millions in the Netherlands, 10 millions in Spain, 8 millions in Poland, 2 millions in Germany and 1 million in Greece but increased by 129 millions in the United States, 78 millions in the United Kingdom, 37 millions in Belgium, 21 millions in Sweden, 9 millions in Japan, 3 millions in Switzerland, 2 millions in Norway, and by 1 million each in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

Bank clearings relating chiefly to commercial and industrial transactions increased in most countries during the early months of 1936 compared with corresponding months of 1935; in France, the Netherlands and Switzerland, however, they tended to fall.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 8

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/10
3 per cent 1951/54	103/12
3 per cent 1941	104/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/8
4 per cent 1943	111/2
4 per cent 1960/70	114/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955 60	119/6
5 per cent 1939/44	108/7
5 per cent 1940/43	110/15
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/7
TAX FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/11
4 per cent 1954 63 Mysore	111 6
5 per cent 1355 Mysore	123/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/8
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	111
4 per cent M Deb 1974	110/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	119/4
5 per cent M Deb 1954	131
5 per cent N P I [illegible]	[illegible] 4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	103/8

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/7 and after declining to Rs. 99/3 rallied to Rs. 99/5/6.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Closing Quotations

London, Aug 7

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 7/8
4 per cent 1948/53	110 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	101 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 5/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	67
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	35
Electric Bond Common	25
Columbia Gas	22
American Tel and Tel	174 1/4
Western Union Telg	87 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	68
New York Central	42 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	23
Pennsylvania R R	37
Union Pacific R R	144
Great North Pfd	43
Northern Pacific Rly	28
Bethelehem Steel	58
United States Steel	67 1/2
Amr Car and Foundry	41
Gen Amr Transportation	56
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 1/4
General Motor	69
General Electric	46
Westinghouse Airbrake	41
Plymouth Oil	16
Socony	14 1/2
Chase Bank	50
National City Bank	45
Int Nickel of Canada	51 1/4
American Smelting	89
Youngtown Sheet	79
Southern Pacific	42
Chrysler	121

Market active and strong. Rails leading. Carloadings up 150000 units. Total business: 2 million.

Downward Trend In Gold

Bombay, Aug 8

Though the local gold market presented a steady attitude yesterday, prices showed a distinctly downward trend late last night. This was due to the increasing fears with regard to the French Financial situation and the consequent depreciation of Franc. The Sterling Dollar and the Franc rates finished yesterday at 5,02 19/32 and 7631 respectively. The rate for London gold showed no change whatever from the previous close.

Trading in the local market started this morning with 1st settlement standing at Rs. 34/4/3, about an anna lower than the rate ruling yesterday evening. Buyers were almost absent even at this low level market received practically no support whatever. Prominent dealers deemed it prudent to await further developments and hence price movements were confined within a narrow range. Ready, 1st and 2nd settlements were being quoted at Rs. 34-4-3, Rs. 34-4-3 and Rs. 34-4-6.

GOLD.

London Aug. 8.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-18-4

Firm Tone In Silver

Bombay, Aug 8

Buying by the Indore magnate, probably against his option commitments, has been giving a brighter sentiment to the local silver market since the last two days. Local Chokseys appeared as buyers on a moderate scale this morning and hence the market presented a somewhat active appearance.

The silver fixations in London yesterday were reported to be 1/16d higher for both Spot and Forward, while in New York prices remained stationary at the previous closing level. Montreal September futures advanced by five points. The Shanghai Exchange also put in a better attitude. T T on London being quoted at 1-2 7/16

The local silver market opened with a brighter sentiment, 1st settlement being quoted at Rs. 48/15/6. Some choksays placed through a fair-sized volume of buying which soon raised the rate to Rs 49.1 The market appears to be in a position to act well on receipt of any stimulating news. At 2 p.m. Ready, 1st and 2nd settlements were being quoted at Rs. 49-0-6, Rs. 49 1-6 and Rs. 49-2-6 respectively.

LONDON SILER.

London, Aug. 8.

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19-11/16

SUDDEN IMPROVEMENT IN STEEL SHARES

Professional Support And Covering By Shorts

Bombay, August 8.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and during this small session there was sudden improvement in Tata Steel shares.

Absence of rain in Gujarat caused anxiety and there was some nervous unloading by weak bulls which improved the technical position of the market. The market opened quiet but steady and declined few points soon after the opening on scattered buying. But active professional support and short covering suddenly changed the tone of the market. There was scarcity of sellers and prices closed at about the highest level of the day.

The chief attraction was in Tata Steel and Tata Power shares which recorded sharp improvement. Tata Steel Defd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 717 and declined to Rs. 707 under scattered selling but sudden support by professionals hardened prices to Rs. 715 and later the improvement was carried further to Rs. 723-12. Tata Power shares also advanced to Rs. 1626 from the low level of Rs. 1610. Tata Steel ordinary shares were in fair demand. In other sections business was moderate and prices registered small improvements.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 8

Century 148 149 152/8
Bombay Dyeing 683 682 686
Kohinoor 218 219/6
Central India 242 243 244/6
New Great 130 128 131 130 133/12
Simplex 66
Swadeshi 170 172/8
Bundi 37/4
I Cement 510 508 510 511
Punjab 26/4
Shahabad 493 495 496 495
Andhra 1645 1636 1643 1642
Tata Hydro 178/12
Tata Power 1615 1613 1617 1610 1625 1623 1631
Tram Ord 139
T Steel Defd 717 720 715 713 707 725 723
T Steel Ord 184 182/12 183 181/8 184/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref 165/4 165/8
Bellapur 205 203 206 207 1/2
B Steam 297
B Burma 513 506 511 510 513

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

100 Abm. Advance	291 14
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	686 4
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	152 8
100 Central India	244 6
100 Colaba	126 4
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	112 8
100 Gokak	207 8
1000 Hindustan	1,720 0
100 Indore	51 4
100 Khatau	63 12
100 Kohinoor	219 6
250 Laxmi	570 0
100 Madhavji	6 8
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji	700 0
250 Model	40 0
50 Mysore	85 10
200 New Great	133 12
100 Oosmanshahi	54 0
100 Pheonix	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000 Sholapur	1,840 0
50 Simplex	66 14
100 Swadeshi	172 8
100 Swan	80 0
25 Tata	9 0
500 Vishnu	1205 0
1000 Western	800 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	115 8
25-50 Central	35 4
500 Imperial	1582 8

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 48956 shares for delivery in August settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	121
Alcock	290
Bundi	6820
Belapur	2775
Bombay Burma	1925
Bombay Steamer	449
Bombay Telephone	1695
Century	798
Colaba	545
Dyeing	522
Gokak	1330
Indian Cement	837
Indian Bleaching	315
Kohinoor	1399
Katni Cement	150
New Great	340
Nagpur	971
Punjab Cement	3270
Premier Const.	1820
Shivrajpur	1050
Swadeshi	421
Simplex	2005
Shahabad	270
Tata Steel Ord	10885
Tata Steel def	1831
Tata Hydro	2065
Tata Power	616
Tram	3590

125-500 Imp. County	393 12
50-100 India	135 8
100 Reserve Bank	135 0
5 Union	5 11 6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	37 4
70 Gwallor	131 4
160 Indian	511 4
40 Katni Def.	3,400 0
100 Katni Ordinary	390 0
75 Okha	288 2
10 Punjab	26 4
100 Shahabad	495 0
70 United	144 0

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	13 12
15-75 New India	46 0
200 Oriental	5400 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 11

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	193 12
1000 Andhra Valley	1642 8
10 Ajmer	13 12
50 Bombay Tram	159 6
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	13 4
100 Karachi	241 4
100 Poona	245 0
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	178 12
1000 Tata Power	1622 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	931 4
100 C. Province	100 0
100 Dhond Baramati	106 0
100 Gujarat	99 0
100 Mandra Bhon	101 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 4
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 0
500 Tapty Valley	770 0

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	37 12
30 Tata Steel Def.	723 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	184 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	277 8
50 Belapur Sugar	207 8
250 Bombay Steam	297 8
125 Bombay Burma	513 2
50 Bombay Burma Con.	171 14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-5-6
50 Bobmay Telephone	116 4
100 Indian Bleaching	120 10
100 Indian Radio Defd.	537 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	531 4
1000 Port Canning	576 4
15 Scindia	18 7
30 Premier Construction	84 0
25 Tata Oil	17 10

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1535 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	320 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	88 0
5 p.c. Central India	532 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	137 8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	13 8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	162 8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1610 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 4
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	662 8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 8

Wheat	20,262 cwts.
Linseed	9,212 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	17 cwts.
Gingellyseed	563 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,083 cwts.
Castorseed	1,729 cwts.
Rice	16,869 cwts.
Myrabollams	444 cwts.
Cottonseed	469 cwts.
Mowraseed	575 cwts.
Gram	604 cwts.
Joowar	1,497 cwts.
Bajree	1,113 cwts.
Indian sugar	2,203 cwts.

Gold Exports

Bombay, Aug 8

Gold valued at Rs. 77,85,610 was exported from Bombay during the week ending to-day. The total value of gold exported from Bombay since the Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,79,09,41,215.

Cotton Straddles

New York Liverpool: October 155 January 135 May 123 at Cross Rate 5.02 19/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 215 Liverpool May 6.32 Rs. 62 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 215 New York May 12.08 Rs. 52 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.02 19/32

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug 8

Broach J/A opening 226 1/2; highest 226 1/2; lowest 226; closing 226 1/4

Broach A/M 1937 opening 214 1/2; highest 215 1/4; lowest 214 1/4; closing 214 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 195 3/4; highest 195 3/4; lowest 195; closing 195 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 159 1/2; highest 159 3/4; lowest 159 1/2; closing 159 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-8-36) Rs. 8 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Re. 24 3/4

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 6th August	10,627
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,124,768
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,459,239
Increase	665,529
Coal	1,534 tons.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 8

August	202.—40
October	206.10+40
November	204.60+50
December	204.90+76
February	203.10+20

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1036

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Towards Brighter Bombay

Sanitary School Buildings; Houses For The Homeless; Public Baths & Open Spaces; Restrictons On Beggars Lepers & Hawkers

URGENT NEEDS OF THE CITY

(By K. H. Goregaonker)

Since this series was started, various correspondents have come forward to make various suggestions according to their lights. Some want to have all the low buildings removed and tall ones substituted in their place, so as to afford more accommodation and living space in this city of limited area. Others have suggested its decoration with statues imported from abroad, overlooking entirely the chief object of this propaganda. The epoch-making definition of the expression "Brighter Bombay" made by the ex-Mayor, Mr. Nariman, was mainly responsible for starting this discussion and focussing the attention of the public on this question. According to him "Brighter Bombay" is not the Bombay as we find it at Ballard Pier, Apollo Bunder, Hornby Road, Malabar Hill or Peddar Road or in some other localities inhabited by the rich and the well-to-do class, but to deserve that proud name, it must be a city which looks after the comforts and well-being and which affords habitation for all classes of people both rich and poor alike fit from every sanitary and hygenic point of view. To bring our city into a line with the above definition and make it a lovable home for the middle and poor class of people, was the principal object of Mr. Nariman's campaign for which the Corporation in a fit of enthusiasm, made a grant of 5 lakhs out of the moneys that would have otherwise gone to swell the cash balance of the last year's budget.

CLEARANCE OF SLUMS

This sum was voted specially and ear-marked for the clearance of the slums, and as a first instalment a portion of this money is to be utilised in dressing the surface of a road or two at Dharavi in rectifying some drains, and in erecting some huts and conveniences there for the occupation of the tenants who are at present occupying filthy huts in the acquired area which at present belongs to the Municipality. The City Improvement Trust in its mad career of launching scheme after scheme in the days gone by, had acquired a huge tract of land at Dharavi, wherein are the above huts and sheds occupied by the poor class of people. They came as a legacy to the Municipality on amalgamation, and it was felt by the Committee that visited the place that these tenants who were now Municipal tenants, should be better housed and accommodated and hence the decision to erect some temporary huts for these people. There are other portions of Dharavi which are not so acquired but which are and will remain in the same condition or perhaps worse than that of the Municipal acquired area.

It has been also decided that a portion of the Rs. 5 lakhs should be utilised in constructing a road in the Worli Fishermen's village. This is a private road and though strictly speaking according to the practice of the Municipality it could have been got made at the cost of the residents long long ago by having recourse to Section 305 of the Act, as is done in other parts of the city, the Municipality has thought it proper to devote a portion of the Rs. 5 lakhs for the above purpose. Apart from the question whether such a course is right or wrong, the propriety of utilising the moneys in this way is also otherwise open to question.

HOW IT SHOULD BE DONE

This is how the first instalment of Rs. 6 lakhs is to be spent. It is said there will be similar such contributions year by year. The question, however, remains whether this method adopted by the Corporation, of utilising in a haphazard manner the surplus from the yearly cash balance under the guise of clearance of slums is likely to achieve the object in view. Nobody denies that there are slums in the city and that they must be cleared, but the main question is as to the right method of doing so. No amount of money spent year after year in the above manner will lead to any permanent or tangible improvement in the city's condition and slums will remain what they are, is my frank opinion. If slums are to be cleared, there must be clear and definite schemes and then only this question can be tackled. Kamathipura is admittedly a slum area but no amount spent in the above manner from time to time will help to improve the condition of the locality in any way. The congested, filthy and insanitary houses will still continue. Same also may be said of the other well-known slum areas in the city. In short, if the areas of the above nature are to be improved, one must have recourse to the bold method adopted by the City Improvement Trust in the past. Whether that is feasible and practicable under the present circumstances, is for the Corporation and the citizens to decide, but to my mind, no other method will tend to contribute to any permanent results.

INSANITARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Apart from the above, to bring about a Brighter Bombay, there are several things which need special and urgent attention and the Corporation will do well to tackle these problems at the earliest possible opportunity. The first and most glaring thing on which attention must be focussed is the condition of the municipal schools. Most of the buildings in which these schools are housed are absolutely unfit for the purpose they are intended. Hundreds and hundreds of pupils are made to pass several hours of the best part in their life in insanitary and filthy buildings with uncongenial surroundings. Primary education is free and compulsory, and because it is compulsory, an obligation is placed upon the parents to send their children to these schools. It is the primary duty of the Municipality to see that, in enforcing this obligation upon a parent, he is not made to send his child to an insanitary place to spend nearly 6 hours a day. About 50 per cent of the schools in the city are in this condition. There are no proper class rooms with proper and sufficient light and air and in many cases there is not even sufficient seating accommodation. The children are huddled together and are many times inhaling foul and filthy air. Is it proper that this state of affairs should continue further? In fact the present schools of the above type are in every sense "slum areas" and in these the children of the rich and the poor alike are compelled to breathe and live at least one-fifth of their school-going life. It is, therefore, meet and proper that these "slum areas" should be removed as early as possible. It is known that the Corporation has made a grant for building a few schools and the matter is under consideration. It is also known that a report has been invited regarding insanitary and unsafe buildings in which the municipal schools are housed and that it is getting ready. But to my mind these are mere palliatives which only touch the surface of the problem and are not calculated to remedy the evil. It is quite necessary to bring into existence a "Brighter Bombay" that every school should have a building built specially for the purpose. It should have a nice corridor and class rooms completely separated so that no noise can penetrate from the one to the other and situated in such a manner as to afford protection to the children from vehicular traffic. This is an ideal which it is very difficult to attain within a short time but this is one of the achievements which will contribute to create a "Brighter Bombay," if the question is tactfully and boldly handled. Money is cheap and if such a scheme is launched the whole problem may be solved at once.

HOUSE THE HOMELESS

The next thing to make "Bombay Brighter" is to tackle the problem of the homeless people in the city. The statistical report will show that Bombay has about 18,000 homeless people. These people have no washing place, no conveniences, and no sleeping accommodation. They foul wayside places, never bathe and sleep on the open pavements when the weather is fair and where they manage to huddle up when it is raining and biting cold, God only knows. It must be the lookout of every city, with a fair name, to see that this sort of population is provided for in this behalf, in some way or other. Bombay is in a very peculiar position as regards this question. Bombay being a prosperous commercial centre, has necessarily a large portion of its population of a floating and miscellaneous character. Any one who cannot earn a living anywhere in any part of this Presidency or even in distant parts of India comes to Bombay without any fixed plan. He tries to live some how under the sky in expectation of getting some work, and in this way adds to this sort of population in the city. The city is bound to have this class of temporary denizens on hand year after year for ever, and although some from amongst them may improve their status and go into higher strata of life, their places will be taken by other waifs and strays. It is for this class of people that dormitories are necessary and the Municipality should do its best to provide for such amenities at several centres in the city. These should consist of huge open sheds with a little raised plinth and parapet wall all round, few lights and conveniences and bathing places attached. This will be a great boon to this class of people and will also go to relieve the congestion in single room tenements where, though ostensibly one family is a tenant, there are several boarders lodging with it. Providing an amenity of this sort will not entail any enomous expense on the Municipality as it can very easily find out convenient pieces of land belonging to it in several suitable places in different wards. This is to my mind the first 'sine qua non' to a Brighter Bombay as tending to make people live and sleep in healthier and better surroundings than on the filthy smelling and dirty foot-paths adjacent to dirtier and filthier house gutters and gullies.

WANTED PUBLIC BATHS AND OPEN SPACES

Whilst on the above subject, I may mention that more conveniences and public baths widely diffused all over the city are also the prime need. In Europe, we find these facilities in very large numbers and I think if we want to have a cleaner city these facilities must be provided on a larger scale.

It should also be the policy of the Corporation to have as many play-grounds and open spaces as possible where the children and the poor can go and enjoy. Let them be small but they should be numerous and accessible from every locality. The present is the time for affording these facilities to the citizens, but when once all the plots are sold out it will be too late to repent over the matter.

CRECHES FOR THE POOR

The next urgent need for the benefit of the working classes is the multiplication of creches. So far I know there is only one at present in the city and one or two more are being established, but I think the Executive ought to wake up and provide a sufficient number of these in work centres. It is a great facility in the case of women workers who have got to earn their daily bread with infants in arms. In European cities these are numerous and though in some of our mills there are facilities of this nature when we see the number of women engaged at present in the building activity one can immediately realise the urgent necessity of this provision.

BEGGARS, LEPERS & HAWKERS

The next important question that will loom large in the discussion of the subject of "Brighter Bombay" is the question of beggars, lepers and hawkers in the Bombay streets. The question as regard the first of the above two, namely, beggars and lepers is a subject which I should say is not merely local but pertains to the Central Government. Each city is supposed to look after its own lepers and beggars but Bombay for the reasons stated above, cannot say that all the lepers and beggars that are in the city are local habitants. These people migrate from other Provinces for living in Bombay and unless the Central Government passes a legislation that all these should be repatriated to their own respective Provinces at the cost of the Provinces this question cannot be tackled. Bombay is doing its best in the matter of lepers but so long as these continue to pour in from other Provinces without any check, all the efforts made by the Municipality will be of little avail. The accommodation

(Continued on Page 9.)

Delhi Meeting Ends In Fiasco

Bhai Parmanand Refuses To Apologise For Remarks About Women In Congress

NEW DELHI, August 8.

Pandemonium prevailed for full two hours and lathis were used in some cases at a public meeting held this evening at Queen's Garden, where Bhai Parmanand was to speak.

The audience numbering about 5,000 which consisted mostly of Congress workers and sympathisers demanded an unconditional apology from Bhai Parmanand for his remark about Congress women workers in his Urdu weekly paper "Hindu".

On Bhai Parmanand's refusal to tender an apology an uproar was raised at the meeting with shouts of various slogans. The Congress workers wanted to move a resolution at the meeting condemning the action of Bhai Parmanand but the meeting ended in 'fiasco'.—United Press.

"Can't Move One Step Without States Towards Swaraj"

CONGRESS CANNOT AFFORD TO NEGLECT THEM ANY FURTHER, SAYS DR. PATTABHI

MASULIPATAM, (By Mail).

On his return after the Karachi session of the States People's Conference, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in an interview said:—

"We have a mine of unknown wealth in the States, but we have to dig deeper before we can get at the treasure. The way to the mine is barred by many obstructions. The States in different parts of India have different standards and conceptions of Civil Liberties. While in South India, the administration in Travancore, Cochin, Pudukotta and Mysore hardly differ from that in the neighbouring British Provinces, (the Nizam's Dominions constitute) an exception, of course, for even Educational Conference has just been prohibited and no public meeting can ordinarily take place), the States in Northern India present marked contrast to their South Indian fellows. In between, the Maharashtra States of Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj and Bhor and the Kathiawar States of Bhavnagar and Palanpur enjoy and accord a considerable latitude in regard to fundamental rights. The much praised Baroda is not allowing to-day the annual session of the Baroda Praja Mandal and a tug of war is going on between the State Officials and Dr. Sumant Mehta.

THEIR LOT IMMENSELY WORSE.

In Rajputana, Jodhpur is an exception. "We had two meetings, one on the States' Peoples' rights and the other on the Government of India Act, attended by 4,000 people on each occasion. But in Jaipore they say meetings are not allowed. When you cross the border and set foot in the Punjab, Malen, Kotla, Loharu, the Phulkan States of Nabha and Patiala are arbitrary in their denial of these rights while Kapurthala is better. Thus there is a transition from the South to the North.

"As for the people of the States, it must be recognised that compared with our lot, their lot is immensely worse and the opportunities for public life are much more limited there, than in our case. Yet they are heroically carrying on a struggle in the States against the ever-growing invasion on their rights of persons and property and on their Civic privileges and domestic sanctities. All honour to them. To describe them as adventurers playing their game on British ground is not correct.

THEY CONSTITUTE ONE LUMBER.

"The "States" are a branch of study which the Congress has to bestow considerable attention upon. Hitherto its information has been limited if not one-sided. We cannot move one step forward towards Swaraj without carrying the States people with us. At present they constitute our lumber or luggage. They ought to be really part and parcel of our living and moving Caravan.

The Government of India Act has already beheaded the body politic of India by severing the head of Federation and keeping it in London and promising to attach it with gum or glue to the truncated body of Provincial Autonomy if the people in the provinces could properly handle the latter here. Now this truncated body is also paralysed in one half —that representing the States and all that Provincial Autonomy can possibly and does actually represent to-day is one half of the truncated carcass of the body politic. The states people should therefore be revivified.

They are willing to join the Congress—they have widened the creed of their conference, and declared their object to be the attainment of Responsible Government in the States as an integral factor of a free Federal India. It may now be hoped that the States' people and the people of the provinces will march abreast to their cherished goal of complete independence."

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

A King By Night

AS MISS GUILDFORD SPEAKS, THERE IS A STIR IN THE GLOOM ABOVE----
WHO--ARE YOU?
YOU REMEMBER ME, MISS GUILDFORD — WE WERE WITNESSES AT THE SAME TRIAL IN AUSTRALIA--I'M EVERSHAM!
IT'S BEEN A LONG TIME--YOU LOOK--DIFFERENT--
LYMAN ANDERSON
7-14
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Pt. Jawaharlal's Bengali Autobiography?

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The "United Press" understands that at the request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mr. Satyendranath Majumdar, Editor of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika," the premier vernacular Nationalist daily of Calcutta, has undertaken to translate in full Panditji's autobiography in Bengali.—U.P.

A. I. C. C. To Issue "Palestine Pamphlet"

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

The foreign department of A.I.C.C. is directed by the Congress President to bring out a pamphlet for Indian consumption on problems relating to the present disturbances in Palestine.

Mr. Rammanohar Lohia will issue a pamphlet shortly.—U.P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.